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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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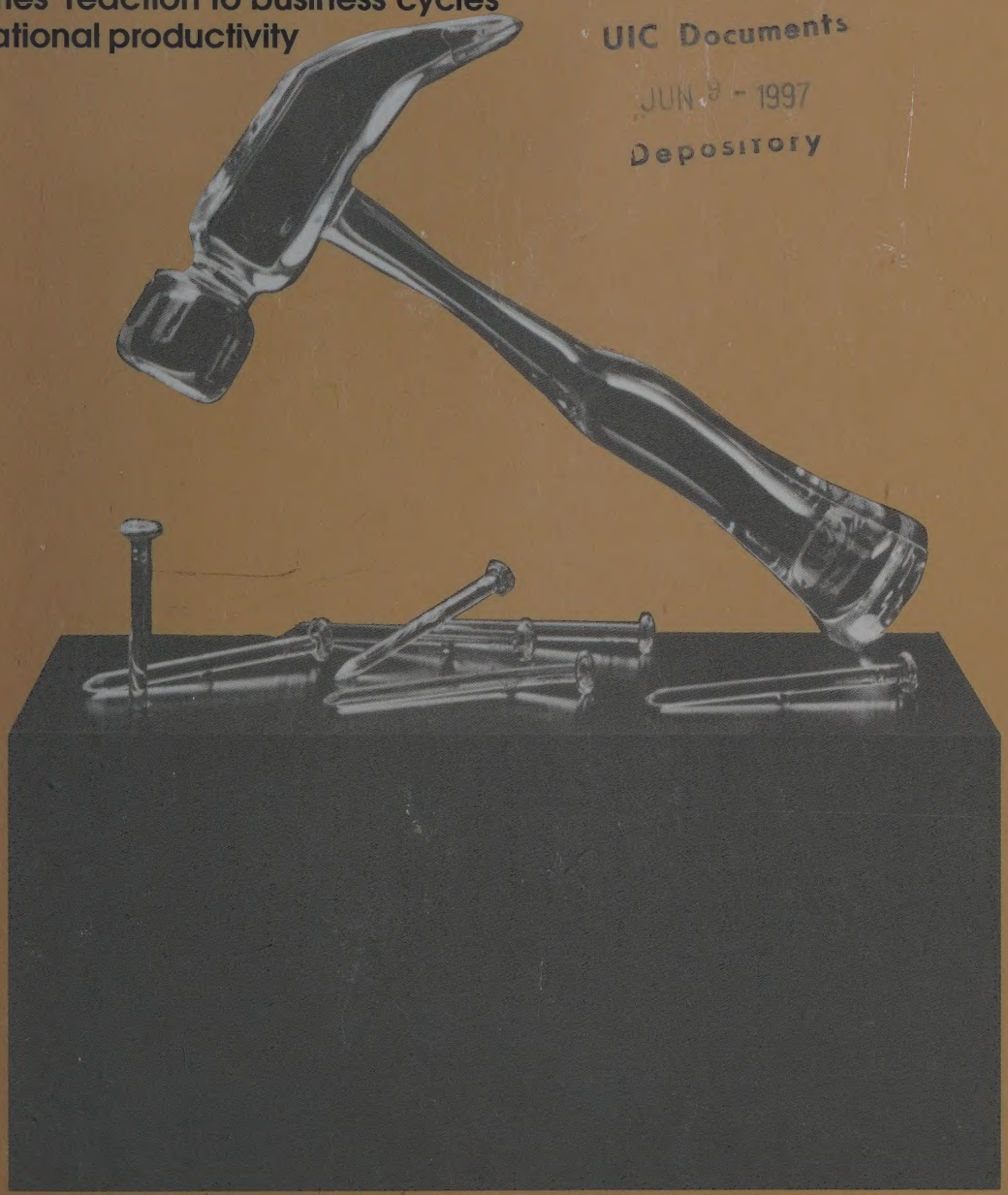

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The February *Review*

This month's lead article chronicles the year in the labor market. "[J]obs up, unemployment down," reads the headline to William C. Goodman and Randy E. Ilg's analysis. At 5.3 percent, unemployment ended 1996 at about the rate it had been the quarter before the most recent recession started in mid-1990. This is the second straight expansion to reduce unemployment to or below prerecession rates. Only one of the previous six recoveries had accomplished that. While this may be encouraging, Goodman and Ilg point out that there were industries, such as nondurables manufacturing and Federal Government, that reported employment declines during 1996, and worker groups, such as women and blacks, that saw no reduction in joblessness.

The article by Jay Berman and Janet Pfleeger ranks industries by their correlation with cyclical changes in gross domestic product. The correlations range from almost perfectly positive for household furniture and several other housing- and construction-related industries to fairly strongly negative for private hospitals. In the middle, with correlation coefficients close to zero, lie industries as diverse as zoos and accounting firms, professional sports teams and high-tech communications equipment manufacturers, and schools and agricultural chemicals factories.

American manufacturers in general grew their output per employee hour at relatively modest rates compared to 11 other industrial countries in 1995, according to the article by Christopher Sparks and Mary Greiner. However, restrained growth in hourly compensation and dollar declines against many currencies led to faster increases in unit labor costs—as measured in U.S. dollars—in 10 of the countries studied.

This issue also includes book reviews by Stanley W. Suchman (*New Game, New Rules: Jobs, Corporate America, and the Information Age*) and Mary Ellen Ayres (*Native Americans and Wage Labor: Ethnohistorical Perspectives*).

Compare and contrast

Regional economic estimates are often available only after an appreciable lag following the release of national data. As a result, says Tim R. Smith in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City *Economic Review*, regional analysts must often scour national economic information sources to unearth clues about conditions in the areas they are interested in. The success of such strategies depends, in part, on how similar the local economy's industrial structure is to that of the Nation as a whole.

When Smith ranked the States according to the similarity of their patterns of industry employment compared with the Nation's, he found that the most similar States were California, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, and Vermont. In contrast, the most dissimilar were Wyoming, Alaska, Nevada, Hawaii, and West Virginia.

In the beginning

The outset of one's career in the American work force is often aptly described as "chaotic," according to Rosella Gardecki and David Neumark in their National Bureau of Economic Research working paper, *Order from Chaos? The Effects of Early Labor Market Experience on Adult Labor Market Outcomes*. When they go on to investigate how harmful the "churning" and "floundering" of the early working years might actually be, however, they find that outcomes "are for the most part unrelated to the stability of early labor market experiences, especially for men, although training in the early years has lasting benefits." Among women, Gardecki and Neumark find some evidence that early stability helps, and hypothesize that it is because women may need to more emphatically signal their attachment to the labor force when they are younger if they are to obtain better jobs as adults.

Endangered night owls?

Night work, despite attempts to romanticize it in fiction, has always been an unhappy proposition. In a recent NBER working paper, *The Timing of Work Over Time*, Daniel S. Hamermesh states this fact in the language of economics, "By inference [from the probabilities of working non-standard hours across measures of human capital], people do use some of their earning power to work at more desirable times."

Hamermesh goes on to chronicle two distinct trends in work scheduling. Most important, in his view, is a significant reduction over the past two decades in the amount of work performed between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. In his words, "Despite recent popular claims about the growing importance of people working on 'Dracula time,' the opposite has occurred: Work in the evening and at night has been decreasing."

That decline, however, has not been reflected in a concomitant increase in the archetypal 9-to-5 workday. Instead, Hamermesh finds that the increase has been primarily at the fringe of the workday. More people are working at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning or between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. While this does not necessarily mean any individual is putting in a longer day, it does indicate a widening of what are viewed as standard working hours.

The March *Review*

Next month the *Review* examines multiple jobholding and the 1994–95 baseball strike. □

Employment in 1996: jobs up, unemployment down

Overall job gains were moderated by losses in nondurable goods manufacturing and Federal employment; declining unemployment was tempered by persistent long-term joblessness

William C. Goodman and Randy E. Ilg

Economic growth accelerated in 1996 from 1995, resulting in an increase in the rate of job growth and a small decline in unemployment. The number of nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 2.6 million overall; the largest gains occurred in services, retail trade, construction, and public school systems. Several industries, however, showed overall employment cutbacks. As unemployment trended down over the year, the jobless rate decreased from 5.6 percent at the end of 1995 to 5.3 percent by the third quarter of 1996, a level last reached in the second quarter of 1990.

In contrast to the strong performance of the labor market in general, 158,000 jobs were lost in nondurable goods manufacturing, continuing the trend of the preceding year. Civilian employment in the Federal Government decreased by another 65,000, bringing the total decline in Federal civilian employment since its most recent high point in May 1992 to a quarter of a million.

In 1996, many economic indicators accelerated compared to their performance in 1995. A 3.2-percent increase in gross domestic product after inflation included a 7.9-percent rise in private investment and a 2.7-percent increase in consumer spending. The index of consumer confidence rose 11.5 percent. Sales of new homes soared, increasing 11.5 percent also, which translates into an increase of 72,000 new homes sold on an annual basis. All of these indicators increased at a far greater rate in 1996 than in 1995. The year 1996 saw the rate of growth in GDP more than double, and consumer confidence increased more than 10 times as much as in 1995. (Table 1 shows these and other important economic indicators.)

In 1996, relatively low interest rates and low inflation contributed to economic expansion. The average 30-year fixed home mortgage rate, for example, was 7.91 percent in the last quarter of 1996, up 0.3 percentage point from the last quarter of 1995, but well below the average of 10.1 percent for the entire period from 1971 to 1995.[1] Consumer prices rose 3.2 percent in 1996 (using the 1982–84-based CPI-U), somewhat above the 1995 increase of 2.7 percent, but still considerably below the historical average of 4.8 percent per year from 1960 to 1995.[2]

This article discusses some of the major changes in the labor market from 1995 to 1996 in terms of industries and individuals. Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) two monthly surveys of employment, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and the Current Population Survey (CPS).[3]

William C. Goodman and Randy E. Ilg are economists in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industries: gains and losses

Chart 1 shows the overall growth of payroll jobs. Chart 2 breaks down the changes in payroll jobs into the nine major divisions of U.S. industries. In the last few years, the retail trade and services

divisions have produced the greatest numbers of jobs. The services division, not to be confused with the entire service-producing sector, includes a variety of economic activities performed for businesses and individuals, such as help supply services, the operation of lodging places, the design and production of computer software, medical care, and management consulting, to name just a few. The retailing division includes not only stores, but also restaurants and bars, car dealers, service stations, and direct-mail operations.

Substantial employment increases in construction, local government, wholesale trade, finance, and transportation also contributed to the overall gain, while mining and manufacturing lost jobs. (See chart 2.)

Among 74 more specific industry groups,[4] there were great differences in the job picture for 1996. Just six groups, constituting 25 percent of total employment, contributed almost half (45 percent) of the total gain in jobs: business services (with a gain of 373,000 jobs), health care services (increasing by 282,000), special trade construction contractors (up 226,000), local government education (up 158,000), engineering and management services (rising by 132,000), and eating and drinking places (up 119,000 jobs). On the other hand, three groups (the Federal Government, apparel and other textile products, and food processing) lost more than 25,000 jobs each, for a combined loss of 158,000.

The greatest gain was in *business services* and amounted to 14 percent of the total gain in payroll jobs over the year. Two components of business services contributed large increases: personnel supply (including temporary help services, employee leasing, and traditional employment agencies), up 165,000 employees; and computer services, up 125,000 employees. Computer services include custom programming for specific clients, the making of mass-produced software, computer consulting, and all other computer-related services.

After business services, *health care services* added the most jobs, 282,000, or 11 percent of all new nonfarm jobs in 1996. Despite efforts to cut the growth of Government payments for health care[5] and despite financial crises in some private hospitals, vast hiring was needed to meet greater demand resulting in part from the aging of the population. For example, the population aged 70 and older is projected to have increased by 350,000 from mid-1995 to mid-1996.[6]

Special trade contractors—those construction contractors providing a specific craft such as carpentry or plumbing—had the third-largest increase in employment, 226,000, or 9 percent of the total gain. Special trade contractors represent the bulk of the construction industry. The low interest rates of 1996 encouraged construction activity. From the fourth quarter of 1995 to the last quarter of 1996, all of the larger categories of construction being put in place increased in value in dollars of constant purchasing power. Private single-family homes increased 5.4 percent, multifamily private housing increased 6.3 percent, and private nonresidential building increased 8.0 percent. Public construction grew 2.4 percent.[7] Growth in construction employment occurred in all regions of the United States.

Table 1. Percent change in selected economic indicators, fourth-quarter averages, 1993–96[1]

Indicator	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Nonfarm employment	3.4	2.0	2.1
Real gross domestic product[2]	3.5	1.3	3.2
Gross private domestic investment[2]	12.6	–.1	7.9
Real disposable personal income[2]	2.7	3.2	2.7
Personal consumption expenditures[2]	3.1	1.9	2.7
Home mortgage rate[3]	30.1	–17.8	3.7
New-home sales	–13.5	3.0	11.5
Sales of existing homes	–9.0	7.6	–1.5
Consumer confidence[3]	38.0	1.0	11.5
Industrial production	5.7	1.8	3.8
Retail sales	7.3	3.6	4.8
Consumer prices[4]	2.7	2.7	3.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted annual rates, unless otherwise indicated.

[2] Adjusted for inflation.

[3] Not seasonally adjusted. Growth at an annual rate to the last 3 months of 1996 from the corresponding months of 1995 is shown.

[4] As measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Local government education, consisting primarily of public school systems, produced the fourth-largest contribution to the growth of jobs, increasing by 158,000, or 6 percent of the total gain. A large increase in enrollment (809,000 students) occurred in fall 1996.[8]

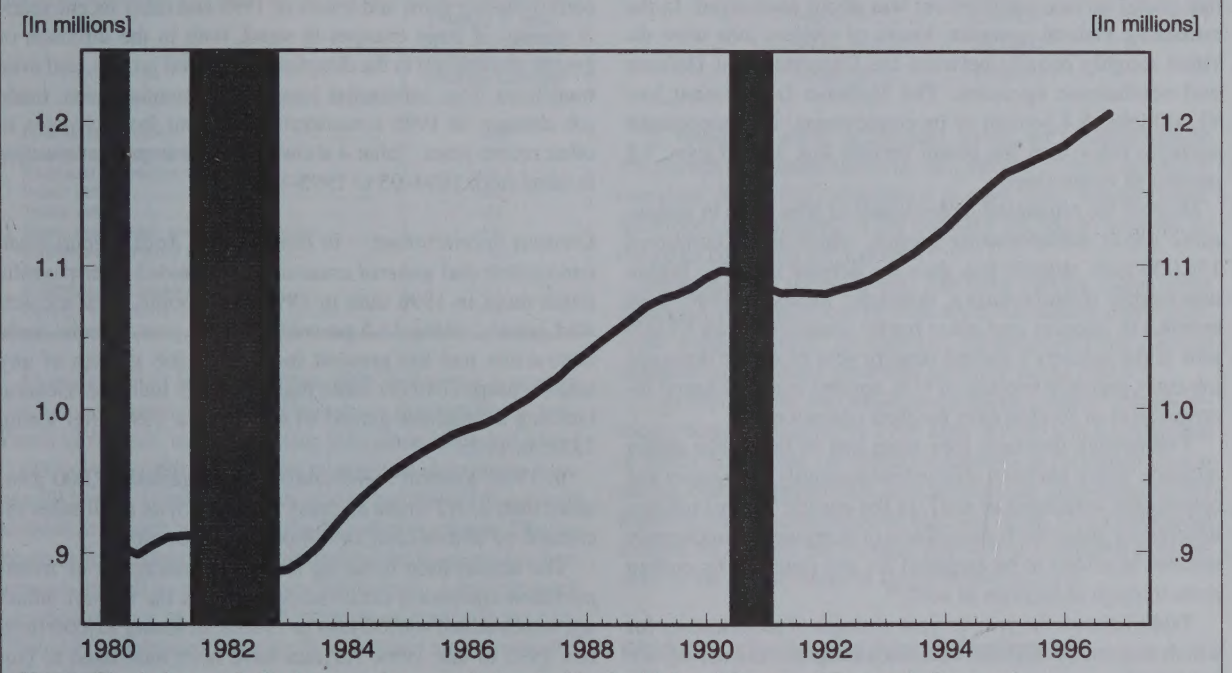
The addition of 132,000 jobs in *engineering and management services* was primarily in *management and public relations services*, such as management consulting, management of others' work sites on a contractual basis, and miscellaneous business consulting. *Engineering and architectural services* contributed a more modest gain of 34,000 jobs.

Restaurants, bars, and other *eating and drinking places* added 119,000 workers, the sixth-largest increase of any major industry group, as personal income and personal consumption expenditures rose.

Greatest losses

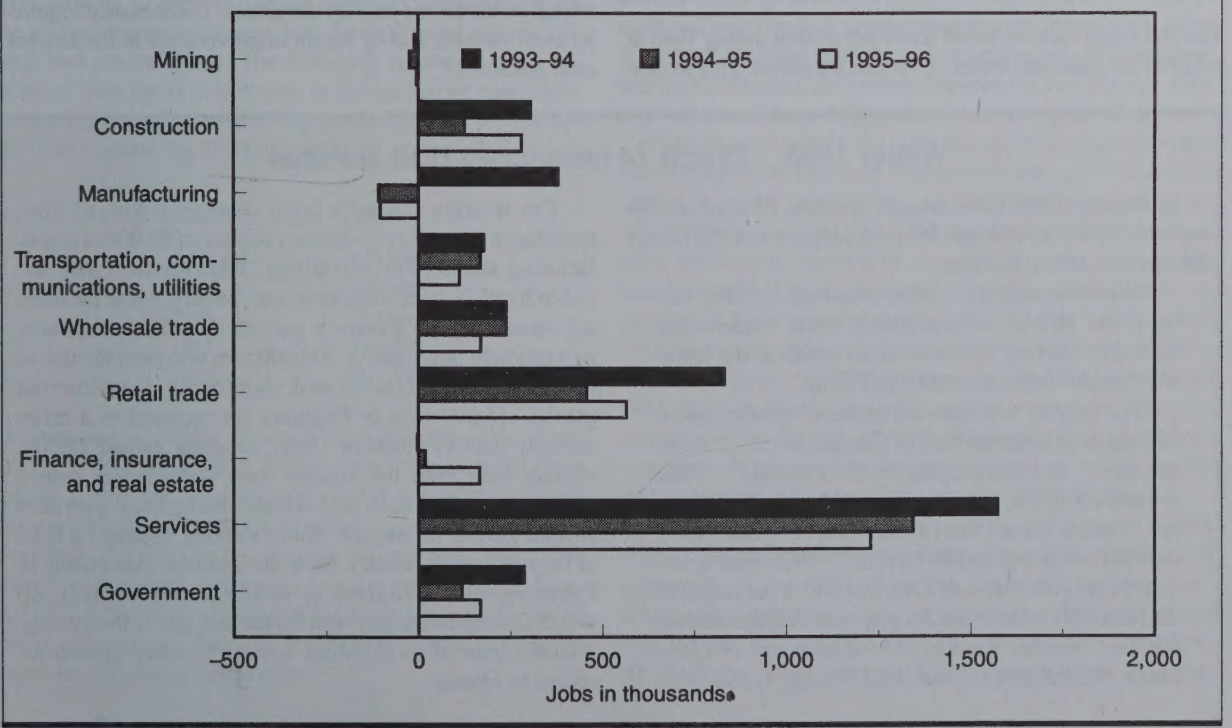
Despite the overall increase in payroll jobs, 10 of the 74 major groups of industries showed net losses of 10,000 or more jobs in 1996. (See table 2.) The 10 groups combined lost more than a quarter of a million jobs. The *Federal Government*

Chart 1. **Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1980–96**



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate recessions, as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Chart 2. **Changes in employment in major industry divisions, fourth quarter to fourth quarter, 1993–96**



lost the most jobs of any one group, 65,000, despite the fact that postal service employment was about unchanged. In the remaining Federal agencies, losses of civilian jobs were divided roughly equally between the Department of Defense and nondefense agencies. The Defense Department lost 41,000 jobs, 5.4 percent of its employment; and nondefense agencies other than the postal service lost 31,000 jobs, 2.8 percent of employment.

Most of the remaining larger losses of jobs were in *nondurable goods manufacturing* groups, which lost a combined 158,000 jobs, slightly less than the decline in 1995. Within nondurable manufacturing, domestic losses in 1996 were heaviest in *apparel and other textile products* (down 63,000 jobs in the industry's second straight year of severe domestic job cuts), partially because of U.S. apparel manufacturers' increased use of foreign sites for their operations.[9]

Twenty-five thousand jobs were lost in the public utility industry, which has been affected substantially by mergers and consequent reductions of staff. In the electric utility industry, uncertainty about the future effects of deregulation apparently resulted in efforts to be prepared for any outcome by cutting costs through reductions of staff.[10]

Table 3 shows the year-to-year changes of all industries for which seasonally adjusted estimates from the CES survey are published.

Greatest accelerations and decelerations

The preceding sections broke down job growth during 1996 in terms of the gains and losses of various industries. This section deals with how growth or loss by industry differed from the corresponding gains and losses of 1995 and other recent years. A variety of large changes in trend, both in the direction of greater growth and in the direction of reduced growth, and even transitions from substantial losses to substantial gains, made job changes in 1996 considerably different from changes in other recent years. Table 4 shows the most important changes in trend from 1994–95 to 1995–96.

Greatest accelerations. In *construction*, both *special-trade contractors* and *general contractors* expanded their payrolls much more in 1996 than in 1995. New-home sales accelerated greatly, rising 11.5 percent over the year. Special-trade contractors had the greatest increase in job growth of any major group, 101,000 more than the 1995 increase. General building contractors gained 41,000 jobs in 1996 after losing 7,000 in 1995.

In 1996, *general merchandise stores* gained 87,000 jobs, more than 2–1/2 times as many as in 1995, as retail sales increased by $9.6 billion, or 4.8 percent. (See table 1.)

The acceleration in hiring in the manufacturing of *transportation equipment* occurred primarily in the aircraft industry, which added 40,000 jobs in 1996 after losing 87,000 from late 1993 to late 1995. Airlines have been motivated to buy new passenger jets by the desire to meet upcoming stricter Federal noise regulations met by newer jets, by public perceptions that older jets are less safe, by the greater fuel efficiency of the newer jets, by the greater maintenance required by older aircraft, and by recent improvements in the airlines' cash positions.[11]

Winter 1996: Effects of historically bad weather

In January 1996, rare, extreme weather affected a large area east of the Mississippi River. As reported in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin:*

> Record snowfall bombarded areas from the Ohio Valley to the Middle Atlantic States, while temperatures dipped to freezing or below as far south as the lower Rio Grande Valley and southern Florida. . . .
>
> The January 6–8 snowfall broke all-time storm-total records in locations such as Cincinnati, OH, . . . Newark, NJ, . . . and Philadelphia, PA (30.7 inches). . . . The storm reached blizzard proportions along the East Coast as . . . winds toward [the] event's end . . . gusted to 51 MPH in Boston, MA and 49 MPH in . . . Wilmington, DE. (See *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, a periodical of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, Jan. 17, 1996, pp. 1, 15.)

The weather caused a large short-term loss of jobs, including a December-to-January decline of 58,000 in manufacturing and 66,000 in retailing. Total nonfarm jobs *declined* by 66,000 from December to January, while the average month of 1995 showed a *gain* of 185,000. In February, an extremely large gain of 509,000 jobs was partially due to recovery from storm-related shutdowns. Construction gained 115,000 jobs in February (as opposed to a mean monthly gain of 9,000 in 1995); retailing gained 72,000, slightly more than the January loss; and services gained 208,000, bouncing back with about twice its usual gain after anemic growth in January. Manufacturing regained a third of the jobs lost in January. Over the 2-month span ending in February, then, progress in nonfarm employment, up 443,000 since December, was 20 percent above the average 2-month gain of 1995. More normal monthly growth resumed in March.

Table 2. Industries losing 10,000 or more jobs in 1996

Industry	Change in jobs, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996 (thousands)
Federal Government	–65
Apparel and other textile products	–63
Food and kindred products	–30
Public utilities	–25
Textile mills	–22
State government, excluding education	–18
Chemicals and allied products	–12
Paper and allied products	–12
Printing and publishing	–11
Savings institutions	–10

Finance gained 105,000 jobs in 1996, following 2 years in which small losses occurred. *Depository institutions*, a component of finance, had been losing jobs since 1989, but added 15,000 jobs in 1996, due in part to renewed strength in commercial banks. Depository institutions had the sixth-greatest increase in growth among the major industry groups. The increase in new-home sales meant more jobs in *mortgage brokerages*, as well as in depository institutions. A bullish stock market handling an increased number of transactions contributed to accelerated job growth in security and commodity brokerages.

Local public education showed the fifth-greatest upward change in trend. The 1996 gain of 158,000 jobs exceeded the 1995 gain by 42 percent. Strong increases in enrollment for the second consecutive year may have pressed school systems to do more hiring. The following tabulation gives the increase over the previous year in public school enrollment for kindergarten through the 12th grade from fall 1992 to fall 1996 (the figures for 1995 and 1996 are projected):[12]

Year	Increase
1992	769,000
1993	660,000
1994	754,000
1995	846,000
1996	809,000

Greatest decelerations. Certain industries gained far fewer jobs in 1996 than in 1995, or lost more. (See table 4.) Even though *eating and drinking places* was one of the greatest gainers of jobs in 1996, its increase was so much reduced from that of 1995, that the industry had the most substantial reduction in growth of all major industry groups. The following tabulation shows changes in the number of employees of eating and drinking places from the fourth quarter of one year to the fourth quarter of the next:

Year	Increase
1993–94	236,000
1994–95	245,000
1995–96	118,000

In *wholesale trade of durable goods*, an industry whose job growth decreased severely, too, the use of more advanced computer technology continued to ease labor requirements. Enormous competition in the industry has led to pressure to cut costs by laying off workers.

Sophisticated software also has been making the process of design more efficient in *industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing*. In addition, competition from foreign machine-tool makers generates pressure to cut costs.[13]

In the *trucking and public warehousing* industry, employment decreased slightly in 1996 after 40,000 jobs were gained in 1995. Advancing computer technology in recordkeeping is easing labor requirements in warehousing operations of the industry. The consolidation of trucking firms, with consequent reductions of staff performing duplicated functions, contributed to the deceleration of employment as well.

Workers: demographic differences

The industry comparisons in the previous section were based on data from the CES survey. The employment analysis that follows is based on data from the CPS. The estimates of employment and over-the-year employment growth from the CPS differ from those obtained from the CES survey because of conceptual and methodological differences between the two surveys. (For an overview of these differences, see box on page 15.)

The economy was in the sixth year of an economic expansion during 1996. One way to assess the strength of the labor market is to compare it with a similar time frame during the previous business cycle. In 1996, the trends in both employment and unemployment, on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis, resembled those at a similar point in the 1983–90 expansion.[14] This occurred despite the fact that labor market conditions were much slower to improve following the most recent downturn in 1990–91 than during the downturn of 1981–82.[15] In fact, it was well into the second year after the recession officially ended before the anemic pace of employment growth (as measured by the CES survey, as well as the CPS) improved and unemployment turned downward.

Following a slowdown in growth in 1995, employment during 1996 (as measured by the CPS) resumed the growth trend exhibited over the 1993–94 period. And the 2.2-percent (seasonally adjusted) annual rate of growth for 1996 was in line with the rate that occurred during the sixth year of the 1983–90 expansion. The most striking likeness, however, was evi-

Table 3. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1993–96

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996	
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	111,833	115,611	117,928	118,466	119,264	119,958	120,509	2,581	2.2
Total private	92,897	96,388	98,587	99,101	99,830	100,422	100,999	2,412	2.4
Goods producing	23,482	24,156	24,148	24,187	24,249	24,273	24,320	172	.7
Mining	606	595	571	572	575	569	566	–5	–.9
Metal mining	49	49	51	51	52	52	52	1	2.0
Oil and gas extraction	352	331	310	312	315	310	308	–2	–.6
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	102	105	107	107	107	108	109	2	1.9
Construction	4,781	5,086	5,211	5,308	5,379	5,438	5,492	280	5.4
General building contractors	1,149	1,207	1,200	1,215	1,229	1,232	1,241	41	3.4
Heavy construction, except building	723	745	752	758	766	768	765	13	1.7
Special trade contractors	2,909	3,134	3,259	3,334	3,384	3,438	3,485	226	6.9
Manufacturing	18,096	18,475	18,366	18,307	18,295	18,266	18,262	–104	–.6
Durable goods	10,246	10,579	10,642	10,642	10,676	10,689	10,696	54	.5
Lumber and wood products	724	768	762	754	763	766	770	8	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	491	512	505	502	499	500	501	–4	–.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	521	538	535	535	536	536	538	3	.6
Primary metal industries	684	709	709	708	706	704	702	–7	–1.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	241	240	240	240	239	237	234	–7	–2.9
Fabricated metal products	1,349	1,415	1,440	1,442	1,444	1,455	1,461	20	1.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,943	2,015	2,079	2,085	2,087	2,086	2,089	10	.5
Computer and office equipment	356	350	356	357	359	358	360	4	1.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,533	1,595	1,641	1,650	1,651	1,653	1,647	6	.4
Electronic components and accessories	529	556	600	612	614	615	611	11	1.8
Transportation equipment	1,737	1,788	1,751	1,747	1,771	1,771	1,771	20	1.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	853	946	961	946	963	957	952	–9	–.9
Aircraft and parts	515	469	428	446	447	454	468	40	9.3
Instruments and related products	882	849	831	831	834	832	832	1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	381	391	389	388	386	385	385	–4	–1.0
Nondurable goods	7,849	7,895	7,724	7,666	7,618	7,578	7,566	–158	–2.0
Food and kindred products	1,684	1,677	1,675	1,674	1,660	1,640	1,646	–30	–1.8
Tobacco products	43	42	42	41	41	40	41	0	.0
Textile mill products	673	681	652	642	637	634	630	–22	–3.4
Apparel and other textile products	975	976	892	868	853	840	829	–63	–7.1
Paper and allied products	690	695	686	682	677	673	674	–12	–1.7
Printing and publishing	1,522	1,543	1,537	1,532	1,527	1,527	1,525	–11	–.7
Chemicals and allied products	1,075	1,047	1,029	1,026	1,023	1,019	1,017	–12	–1.2
Petroleum and coal products	150	150	141	140	139	139	138	–2	–1.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	920	973	969	962	965	972	973	4	.4
Leather and leather products	116	111	102	99	97	94	93	–9	–8.8
Service producing	88,351	91,455	93,780	94,279	95,015	95,685	96,189	2,409	2.6
Transportation and public utilities	5,886	6,063	6,231	6,272	6,311	6,337	6,343	111	1.8
Transportation	3,672	3,835	3,963	3,995	4,029	4,053	4,059	97	2.4
Railroad transportation	244	241	236	234	232	230	230	–7	–3.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	386	408	433	439	449	460	460	27	6.2
Trucking and warehousing	1,739	1,835	1,875	1,879	1,888	1,882	1,866	–8	–.4
Water transportation	170	173	173	171	170	172	172	–1	–.6
Transportation by air	744	761	810	828	839	851	868	58	7.2
Pipelines, except natural gas	18	17	14	14	14	14	14	0	.0
Transportation services	371	400	421	430	437	444	449	28	6.7
Communications and public utilities	2,214	2,228	2,269	2,277	2,282	2,284	2,283	15	.7
Communications	1,274	1,305	1,357	1,372	1,383	1,396	1,397	40	2.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	940	924	911	905	898	889	886	–25	–2.7

Table 3. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1993–96

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996	
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Number	Percent
Wholesale trade	6,024	6,262	6,480	6,530	6,564	6,602	6,650	169	2.6
Durable goods	3,466	3,624	3,789	3,827	3,850	3,870	3,890	100	2.6
Nondurable goods	2,558	2,638	2,691	2,703	2,714	2,732	2,760	69	2.6
Retail trade	20,011	20,842	21,299	21,319	21,489	21,682	21,864	565	2.7
Building materials and garden supplies	796	856	878	883	907	925	942	64	7.3
General merchandise stores	2,501	2,658	2,685	2,671	2,705	2,738	2,772	87	3.2
Department stores	2,162	2,321	2,358	2,349	2,393	2,416	2,447	89	3.8
Food stores	3,247	3,310	3,392	3,401	3,411	3,439	3,459	67	2.0
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,048	2,152	2,213	2,234	2,261	2,291	2,308	96	4.3
New and used car dealers	927	980	1,005	1,015	1,027	1,036	1,042	37	3.7
Apparel and accessory stores	1,142	1,152	1,109	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,105	−3	−.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	847	922	947	950	964	987	1,006	59	6.2
Eating and drinking places	6,934	7,170	7,415	7,419	7,469	7,507	7,534	119	1.6
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,498	2,622	2,661	2,662	2,672	2,694	2,737	76	2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,856	6,853	6,872	6,915	6,958	6,998	7,039	166	2.4
Finance	3,290	3,265	3,257	3,286	3,312	3,336	3,362	105	3.2
Depository institutions	2,089	2,051	2,020	2,022	2,026	2,029	2,035	15	.7
Commercial banks	1,499	1,480	1,465	1,466	1,468	1,472	1,479	14	1.0
Savings institutions	320	292	268	266	267	263	258	−10	−3.7
Nondepository institutions	484	468	478	496	507	518	530	51	10.7
Security and commodity brokers	491	522	526	531	538	546	552	26	4.9
Holding and other investment offices	226	224	232	238	242	243	245	13	5.6
Insurance	2,224	2,231	2,250	2,255	2,259	2,262	2,264	14	.6
Insurance carriers	1,549	1,543	1,546	1,548	1,551	1,553	1,551	5	.3
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	675	688	704	707	708	709	713	10	1.4
Real estate	1,342	1,357	1,366	1,374	1,387	1,400	1,413	47	3.4
Services	30,638	32,212	33,556	33,878	34,260	34,529	34,785	1,229	3.7
Agricultural services	539	579	586	599	609	618	624	38	6.5
Hotels and other lodging places	1,616	1,639	1,651	1,657	1,686	1,687	1,694	43	2.6
Personal services	1,144	1,145	1,166	1,173	1,179	1,178	1,184	18	1.5
Business services	5,893	6,522	6,928	7,009	7,141	7,254	7,301	373	5.4
Services to buildings	832	871	889	893	899	892	888	−1	−.1
Personnel supply services	2,027	2,394	2,521	2,542	2,613	2,685	2,686	165	6.5
Help supply services	1,787	2,125	2,229	2,245	2,315	2,383	2,377	149	6.7
Computer and data-processing services	909	1,000	1,126	1,148	1,183	1,217	1,251	125	11.1
Auto repair, services, and parking	935	991	1,040	1,059	1,078	1,103	1,122	82	7.9
Miscellaneous repair service	339	345	357	359	364	366	369	11	3.1
Motion pictures	421	456	506	515	523	532	533	27	5.3
Amusement and recreation services	1,285	1,355	1,472	1,504	1,512	1,517	1,546	74	5.0
Health services	8,849	9,077	9,381	9,463	9,547	9,596	9,662	282	3.0
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,516	1,567	1,629	1,644	1,667	1,681	1,693	64	3.9
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,615	1,663	1,711	1,723	1,739	1,749	1,757	45	2.6
Hospitals	3,772	3,760	3,810	3,832	3,847	3,854	3,875	65	1.7
Home health care services	503	588	645	652	658	658	665	20	3.1
Legal services	926	924	924	927	928	934	940	17	1.8
Educational services	1,756	1,907	1,976	1,982	1,994	2,012	2,020	45	2.3
Social services	2,105	2,264	2,356	2,372	2,395	2,397	2,417	62	2.6
Child day care services	481	539	567	568	570	573	578	10	1.8
Residential care	580	621	647	654	663	671	675	28	4.3
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	77	79	82	83	85	85	86	4	4.9
Membership organizations	2,045	2,112	2,132	2,136	2,144	2,150	2,152	20	.9
Engineering and management services	2,535	2,632	2,809	2,849	2,882	2,907	2,941	132	4.7
Engineering and architectural services	761	794	823	827	840	848	857	34	4.1

Table 3. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1993–96

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996	
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Number	Percent
Management and public relations	695	743	859	883	897	909	933	74	8.6
Services, not elsewhere classified	40	42	45	44	46	46	46	1	2.2
Government	18,936	19,223	19,341	19,365	19,433	19,536	19,510	168	.9
Federal	2,899	2,853	2,796	2,781	2,769	2,743	2,731	–65	–2.3
Federal except postal service	2,100	2,024	1,946	1,926	1,914	1,889	1,874	–72	–3.7
State government	4,514	4,622	4,635	4,633	4,651	4,664	4,641	6	.1
State government, except education	2,663	2,717	2,698	2,690	2,688	2,684	2,680	–18	–.7
State government education	1,851	1,905	1,937	1,943	1,962	1,980	1,961	24	1.2
Local government	11,523	11,748	11,911	11,951	12,013	12,129	12,138	227	1.9
Local government, except education	5,127	5,218	5,271	5,291	5,316	5,324	5,340	69	1.3
Local government education	6,396	6,529	6,640	6,660	6,697	6,806	6,798	158	2.4

dent in the unemployment rate itself: in the sixth year after the trough, the unemployment rates for comparable periods following the official ends of the recessions—September 1987 to August 1988 and January 1996 to December 1996—were of about the same magnitude and exhibited a very similar, slightly downward, trend. (See chart 3.)

There is one item, however, on which the current and previous expansions differ significantly: long-term unemployment. The proportion of the unemployed who had been looking for work for 27 weeks or longer has been substantially higher during the current expansion compared with the earlier one. In fact, during 1996, long-term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployment ranged about 3 to 6 percentage points higher than it had at a comparable point in the business cycle in the late 1980s. (See chart 4.)

Total employed

Employment. The total number of employed persons, according to the household survey, surged by about 2.6 million in 1996, reaching 127.7 million in the fourth quarter. In contrast, total employment in 1995 increased by only 737,000.

Adults (persons aged 20 and older) accounted for most of the net increase in total employment over the year. The number of employed adult men rose by 1.3 million, while employment of adult women grew by 1.1 million. Employment of teenagers also edged up in 1996, by about 200,000. (See table 5.) The situation for adult men differs sharply from that of 1995, when their employment level was unchanged over the year and all the growth in employment occurred among adult women and teenagers.

The proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older who were employed—the overall employment–population ratio—rose in 1996 by 0.6 percentage point, to 63.4 percent. The over-the-year increase in the ratio for adult men (0.8 percentage point) was somewhat greater than that for adult women (0.6 percentage point). The measure was unchanged for teenagers. Among the major racial and ethnic groups, the employment–population ratio for Hispanics surged 2.5 percentage points in 1996; that for whites rose 0.6 percentage point, and the ratio for blacks was unchanged.

Employment among part-time workers (those who usually work less than 35 hours per week at all jobs combined) remained about the same over the year. Due to an increase in overall employment, however, part-time work as a proportion of total employment declined over the year. Employment among the self-employed also was unchanged over the year, continuing a trend that started at the beginning of 1994.

Multiple jobholding. On average, 7.8 million workers were multiple jobholders—that is, they held more than one job at a time—in 1996. The proportion of the total employed who were multiple jobholders was 6.2 percent. Both of these measures were essentially unchanged over the year. As shown in the following tabulation, more than half of all moonlighters in 1996 combined a full-time job with a part-time one, while about 1 in 5 combined two part-time jobs:[16]

	Percent distribution		
	Total	Men	Women
Full-time job and part-time job	55.9	62.2	48.7
Two full-time jobs	3.1	4.2	1.9
All part-time jobs	21.9	12.7	32.5
Hours vary on one or more jobs	18.6	20.4	16.5

About the same proportion of employed men and women held more than one job, but women who did were 2–1/2 times as likely as men to work two part-time jobs.

Occupational employment. The next tabulation shows the change in employment (in thousands) by occupation for 1996. Managerial and professional specialty occupations again accounted for a disproportionally large share (55 percent) of the net increase. This figure was down substantially, however, from the share of net employment growth attributable to these occupations during the previous 5-year period (75 percent). Workers in managerial and professional specialty occupations tend to earn above-average wages, and recent research also indicates that about three-fourths of the employment growth from 1989 to 1995 occurred in relatively higher paying occupation/industry groups.[17]

	Fourth-quarter		*Over-the-year*
	1995	*1996*	*change*
Managerial and professional specialty	35,695	37,109	1,414
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,274	37,891	617
Service occupations	16,912	17,325	413
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,436	13,556	120
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,141	18,268	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,628	3,502	–126

Among the other major occupational groups, employment in technical, sales, and administrative support grew modestly in 1996, reversing a decline of similar magnitude in the previous year. Growth in service occupations accounted for about 16 percent of the net increase in employment in 1996. Employment in the other major occupational groups showed little change over the year.

Labor force. Labor force growth accelerated in 1996. The number of persons either working or looking for work expanded by 2.3 million, to 134.8 million, compared with an increase of only 716,000 in 1995. Labor force participation rates—the share of the civilian noninstitutional population that was in the labor force—rose slightly for both adult men and adult women, while that for teenagers was about unchanged. (See table 5.) In 1995, the labor force participation rates for adult women and teenagers were unchanged, while the rate for adult men slipped 0.6 percentage point.

Unemployment and underutilization

Unemployment edged down by 240,000 to 7.1 million in 1996, after showing virtually no change in 1995. This decrease, coupled with the strong employment increase, moved the unemployment rate to its lowest point (5.3 percent in the last half of 1996) in more than 6 years. Jobless rates declined slightly for adult men, whites, and Hispanics, but showed little or no change for other major worker groups. (See table 5.)

Reasons for unemployment. The number of persons who were unemployed because they had lost their jobs declined by 307,000 over the year, to 3.2 million. Of the two major subcategories of this group—those on temporary layoff and those whose layoffs were of a more "permanent" nature—the latter made up the vast majority (80 percent) of the over-the-year decline. (See table 6.) Between the fourth quarters of

Table 4. Industries with the greatest changes in trend of employment, fourth-quarter averages, seasonally adjusted, 1994–96

[In thousands]

Industry	Greatest accelerations			Industry	Greatest decelerations		
	Change, fourth quarter 1994 to fourth quarter 1995	Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996	Difference		Change, fourth quarter 1994 to fourth quarter 1995	Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996	Difference
Special-trade contractors	125	226	101	Eating and drinking places	245	119	–126
General merchandise stores	27	87	60	Wholesale trade of durable goods	165	100	–65
Manufacture of transportation equipment	–37	20	57	Manufacture of industrial machinery and equipment	64	10	–54
General building contractors	–7	41	48	Trucking and warehouseing	40	–8	–48

Chart 3. Unemployment rates, seasonally adjusted, 70 months after business cycle trough

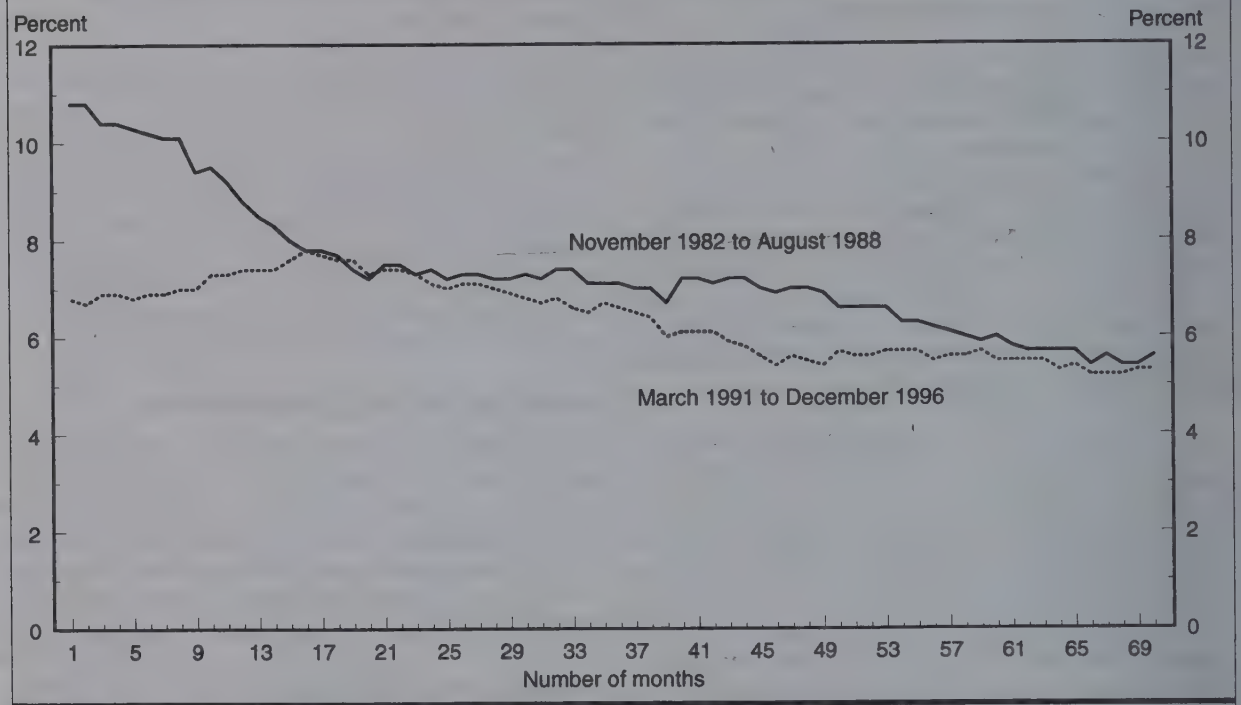
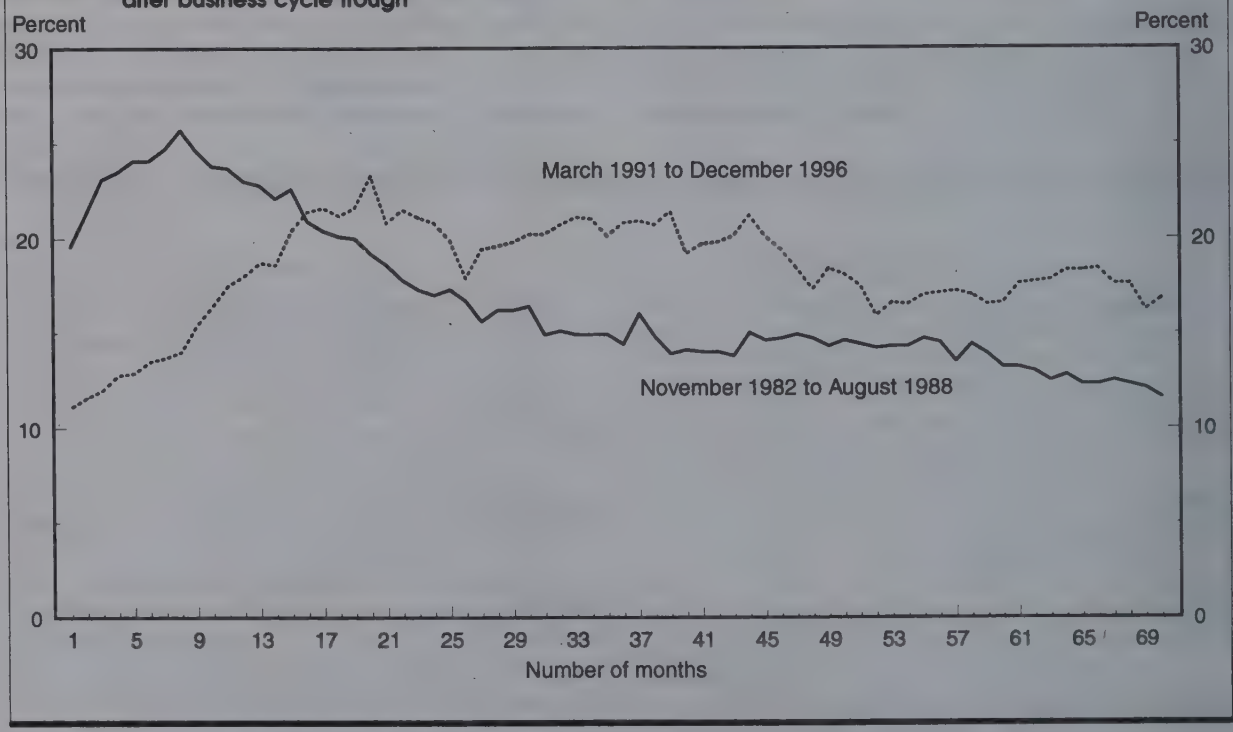


Chart 4. Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment, seasonally adjusted, 70 months after business cycle trough



1995 and 1996, the number of unemployed persons who had voluntarily left their last job was unchanged. In contrast, this group grew by more than 100,000 during 1995 after showing a declining trend for several years.

Duration. Table 6 shows the number of unemployed persons according to the length of their job search. In 1996, there was little change in both the number of persons unemployed for less than 15 weeks and the number of persons unemployed for relatively long periods (15 or more weeks). As mentioned earlier, the *proportion* of persons unemployed for half a year or more has remained unusually high. In the fourth quarter of 1996, about 1 unemployed person in 6 had been looking for work for more than half a year, a ratio down only slightly from the 1 in 5 who had been pursuing employment in mid-1992 as the economy began to expand.

What is not evident from the data is why the proportion of long-term unemployment has failed to decline in the face of strong employment growth and low unemployment. Numerous studies have noted the persistently high degree of long-term unemployment in the current expansion.[18] Research has shown that groups with the greatest incidence of long-term joblessness—prime-age workers, managers, professionals, and permanent job losers—have made up an increasing share of total unemployment in recent years. These shifts, however, account for only part of the difference in long-term joblessness, compared to prerecession levels. Further research is needed to advance the explanation.

Other labor market measures. The official statistics on unemployment are not the only measures of the extent to which labor resources are not being fully utilized. The Bu-

Table 5. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1995–96

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Total						
Civilian labor force	132,506	133,144	133,632	134,118	134,830	2,324
Participation rate	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	.4
Employed	125,142	125,693	126,381	127,042	127,705	2,563
Employment–population ratio	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.4	.6
Agriculture	3,370	3,489	3,431	3,456	3,410	40
Nonagricultural industries	121,772	122,204	122,950	123,586	124,295	2,523
Unemployed	7,364	7,451	7,251	7,076	7,124	–240
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	–.3
Men, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	67,272	67,710	67,971	68,107	68,344	1,072
Participation rate	76.4	76.7	76.8	76.8	76.8	.4
Employed	64,043	64,412	64,765	65,071	65,338	1,295
Employment–population ratio	72.7	73.0	73.2	73.4	73.5	.8
Agriculture	2,284	2,376	2,323	2,360	2,370	86
Nonagricultural industries	61,759	62,036	62,441	62,712	62,968	1,209
Unemployed	3,230	3,298	3,206	3,036	3,006	–224
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	–.4
Women, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	57,474	57,672	57,870	58,239	58,578	1,104
Participation rate	59.5	59.6	59.7	60.0	60.2	.7
Employed	54,702	54,861	55,113	55,486	55,768	1,066
Employment–population ratio	56.7	56.7	56.9	57.1	57.3	.6
Agriculture	823	845	836	839	786	–37
Nonagricultural industries	53,879	54,016	54,277	54,647	54,982	1,103
Unemployed	2,772	2,811	2,758	2,754	2,810	38
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	7,760	7,763	7,790	7,771	7,907	147
Participation rate	52.7	52.7	52.5	51.7	52.2	–.5
Employed	6,397	6,420	6,504	6,485	6,599	202
Employment–population ratio	43.5	43.6	43.8	43.1	43.6	.1
Agriculture	263	267	272	257	254	–9
Nonagricultural industries	6,134	6,153	6,232	6,227	6,345	211
Unemployed	1,362	1,343	1,287	1,287	1,309	–53
Unemployment rate	17.6	17.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	–1.0
White						
Civilian labor force	112,093	112,562	112,895	113,126	113,811	1,718
Participation rate	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.1	67.4	.5
Employed	106,584	107,074	107,558	107,977	108,610	2,026
Employment–population ratio	63.7	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.3	.6
Unemployed	5,509	5,488	5,337	5,148	5,200	–309
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	–.3
Black						
Civilian labor force	14,939	14,954	15,051	15,231	15,291	352
Participation rate	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.4	64.4	.5
Employed	13,456	13,372	13,498	13,626	13,671	215
Employment–population ratio	57.5	57.0	57.3	57.6	57.5	.0
Unemployed	1,483	1,583	1,553	1,605	1,620	137
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.6	.7
Hispanic origin						
Civilian labor force	12,379	12,563	12,593	12,811	13,107	728
Participation rate	65.7	66.2	65.8	66.4	67.4	1.7
Employed	11,209	11,361	11,435	11,701	12,054	845
Employment–population ratio	59.5	59.9	59.8	60.7	62.0	2.5
Unemployed	1,170	1,202	1,158	1,109	1,053	–117
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.0	–1.5

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

reau of Labor Statistics has developed a range of labor market indicators, called *alternative measures of labor underutilization*, which can be used to supplement the jobless rate. Table 7 shows alternative measures U–3 through U–6 over the past year.[19] As with the official jobless rate (U–3), there was little change in these measures over the year.

Alternative measure U–4 adds persons classified as discouraged to the number of unemployed persons. Discouraged workers are those persons who say that they want a job, were available for work, had searched for work sometime in the previous 12 months, but had stopped looking for work because they believed that there were no jobs available for them. The total number of discouraged workers held fairly steady in 1996, averaging 397,000, so U–4 was little changed over the year. (See table 8.)

Alternative measure U–5 includes all "marginally attached" workers. Compared with U–4, this broader group adds those who are not currently looking for work for reasons other than discouragement, such as transportation or child-care problems. In 1996, there were about 1.6 million of these "marginally attached" workers, a figure essentially unchanged from the previous year's. (See table 8.) As a result, U–5, while 1 full percentage point higher than the official unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 1996, also was little changed over the year.

The broadest measure of the alternative indicators, U–6, adds a group of the "underemployed" to the calculation. It represents the number of unemployed persons, plus all "marginally attached" workers (including discouraged workers), plus all persons employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the labor force plus all marginally at-

Table 6. Unemployed persons, by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1995–96

[Numbers of unemployed in thousands]

Reason and duration	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Total unemployed	7,364	7,451	7,251	7,076	7,124	–240
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,525	3,546	3,448	3,226	3,218	–307
On temporary layoff	1,043	1,059	1,054	967	979	–64
Not on temporary layoff	2,482	2,486	2,394	2,260	2,238	–244
Job leavers	819	789	704	776	822	3
Reentrants	2,485	2,506	2,544	2,477	2,523	38
New entrants	576	605	553	567	596	20
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks	2,743	2,714	2,583	2,553	2,682	–61
5 to 14 weeks	2,367	2,322	2,280	2,250	2,291	–76
15 or more weeks	2,336	2,366	2,365	2,292	2,219	–117
15 to 26 weeks	1,079	1,104	1,066	1,012	1,019	–60
27 or more weeks	1,257	1,261	1,299	1,280	1,200	–57
Median duration, in weeks	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.9	–.2

Table 7. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 1995–96

[In percent]

Measure	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
U–1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	–0.1
U–2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	–.2
U–3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.0	–.2
U–4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.5	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.2	–.3
U–5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.3	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.0	–.3
U–6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.5	10.6	9.7	9.5	9.0	–.5

Reconciling differences between employment estimates from the Current Population Survey (Household Survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (Establishment Survey)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics maintains two monthly data series of employment that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, and the estimate of total employment, derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). (The CPS also provides information on unemployment, whereas the CES survey does not.) The CES survey is an employer-based survey that provides information on the number of jobs within industries, while the CPS is a survey of households that provides data by demographic characteristics, occupation, and industry. Each series measures unique aspects of the U.S. employment situation.

Employment estimates from the CPS pertain to persons in any type of work arrangement—including the self-employed and unpaid workers in family businesses—whereas those from the CES survey refer only to persons on nonfarm payrolls. As a result, the count of employment from the CPS is larger than that from the CES survey. Partially offsetting the higher estimate from the CPS is the fact that it is a count of persons and, as such, includes individuals only once, regardless of the number of jobs they hold. In contrast, the CES survey is a count of jobs and includes each job for persons who work in more than one establishment. It is possible, though, to make some adjustments to the CPS employment estimate so that it more closely matches the CES survey data.

A partial reconciliation of the two series is shown in the table below. Note that the data are not necessarily representative of the difference between the two surveys at all points in the business cycle. Also, there are some differences in concepts and definitions that are not possible to quantify. For instance, the CPS provides information on persons aged 16 and older. By contrast, in the CES survey, any person who appears on a payroll record, regardless of age, is counted as employed.

Other differences in the surveys' methodologies and coverage also preclude a perfect reconciliation of the two employment series. For example, the reference period for the CPS is the *week* that includes the 12th day of the month, while, for the CES survey, it is the *pay period* that includes the 12th of the month. Obviously, pay periods vary in length and can be longer than 1 week. It is therefore possible for the CES survey estimate of employment to reflect a longer reference period than that used for the CPS.

Finally, coverage in the CPS includes household members who are part of the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons who are inmates of institutions, such as those confined in penal or mental facilities, residents of homes for the aged, and those who are on active duty in the Armed Forces, are excluded from the CPS. Also, only households that are in the United States are eligible to be sampled in the CPS. The coverage of the CES survey, in contrast, is broader: uniformed military personnel who hold civilian jobs are counted in the CES because of their civilian employment, and persons who commute into the United States from Mexico or Canada and are employed by companies within the United States are counted as employed in the CES estimate.

Reconciliation of employment estimates from the CPS and the CES survey, not seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Category	Fourth quarter		Over-the-year change
	1995	1996	
CPS employment estimate	125,571	128,166	2,595
Less: agricultural employment	3,264	3,300	36
Nonagricultural:			
Self-employed workers	8,930	9,063	133
Unpaid family workers	100	137	37
Private household workers	961	974	13
Unpaid absences from work	1,448	1,431	–17
Plus: multiple jobholders	5,032	5,419	387
Agricultural services	706	789	83
Adjusted CPS employment	116,606	119,469	2,863
CES survey employment estimate	118,838	121,446	2,608

tached workers. People are employed part time—that is, 1 to 34 hours per week—for various reasons. Some would prefer to work full time, but because of slack work, business conditions, or seasonal declines in demand, are unable to do so. This group is formally classified as persons at work part time for economic reasons. The number of workers employed under such conditions in the fourth quarter of 1996 was about 4.1 million (not seasonally adjusted) and has changed very little over the past 2 years.

By including those at work part time for economic reasons, U–6 treats some of those who are working part time on an equal basis with the unemployed. In the fourth quarter of 1996, U–6, although 4 percentage points higher than the official rate of unemployment, was little changed over the year.

Regional differences

Employment. All four geographic regions of the United States defined by the Bureau of the Census[20] registered employment growth in 1996, and the rate of expansion was faster than in 1995 in all regions but the South. As in the Nation as a whole, services accounted for the greatest share of growth in each of the four regions and trade the second-greatest. Employment in construction and in finance, insurance, and real estate also expanded in all regions. Manufacturing employment increased only in the West and declined in all of the other regions.

Overall employment increased most strongly in the West, partially because of the addition of more than 300,000 jobs in services. The Mountain division of this region had the highest rate of job growth among the nine geographic divisions of the United States. The South had the second-greatest percent growth of the four regions, but lost 58,000 manufacturing jobs. Employment growth was weakest in the Northeast; the Middle Atlantic division of this region was the only one in the country where employment increased by less than 1 percent. The Northeast was the only region where employment declined in transportation, communications, and utilities and in government. Nevertheless, the region had overall growth of about 200,000 jobs, primarily in services. The following tabulation shows the growth in nonfarm jobs from 1995 to 1996:

	Number	*Percent*
West	726,000	3.0
South	818,000	2.0
Midwest	454,000	1.5
Northeast	202,000	.9

Unemployment. Unemployment rates edged down in all four Census Bureau regions, echoing the improvement at the national level. The Midwest recorded the lowest jobless rate for the sixth consecutive year, while the West had the highest rate for the fifth straight year. Four divisions—the Pacific, West South Central, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic—recorded the largest declines in unemployment, mostly in the early and middle parts of the year.

Table 8. Persons not in the labor force, by desire and availability for work, age, and sex, annual averages, 1995–96

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total		Age						Sex			
			16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and older		Men		Women	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Total not in the labor force	66,280	66,647	10,922	11,160	18,854	18,720	36,503	36,768	23,818	24,119	42,462	42,528
Want a job now [1]	5,670	5,451	2,115	2,050	2,608	2,514	947	886	2,282	2,190	3,388	3,261
Searched for work in previous year [2]	2,384	2,290	963	950	1,172	1,108	250	232	1,050	1,005	1,334	1,285
Not available to work	791	732	397	365	350	328	45	40	302	277	490	455
Available to work	1,593	1,558	566	585	822	780	205	192	749	728	844	830
Reason not currently looking:												
Discouragement over job prospects [3]	410	397	108	115	231	225	72	58	245	233	166	164
Reasons other than discouragement	1,182	1,160	458	471	591	555	133	135	504	495	679	666
Did not search for work in previous year	3,286	3,161	1,153	1,100	1,436	1,407	697	654	1,231	1,185	2,054	1,976
Do not want a job now [1]	60,610	61,197	8,807	9,110	16,246	16,205	35,557	35,882	21,536	21,929	39,074	39,267

[1] Includes some persons who are not asked whether they want a job.

[2] Persons who had a job in the previous 12 months must have searched since being separated from that job.

[3] Includes persons who believed that no work was available, persons who could not find work, persons who lacked necessary schooling or training, and persons who believed that potential employers think they are too young or too old, or who believed that they were being discriminated against for other reasons.

Table 9. Unemployment rates, by Census Bureau region and division, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1995–96

Region and division	Fourth quarter 1995	1996				Change, fourth quarter 1995 to fourth quarter 1996
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Northeast	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.5	–0.3
New England	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7	–.2
Middle Atlantic	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.8	–.4
South	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	–.2
South Atlantic	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	–.4
East South Central	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.1	.6
West South Central	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	–.6
Midwest	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	–.1
East North Central	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	–.3
West North Central	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	.4
West	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	–.4
Mountain	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	.2
Pacific	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.9	–.6

Table 10. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by sex and occupation, annual averages, 1995–96

Sex and occupation	In current dollars		In constant (1982) dollars[1]	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
Total	$479	$490	$303	$302
Men	538	557	341	343
Women	406	418	257	257
Women's earnings as a percent of men's	75.5	75.0	75.4	74.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	684	699	433	430
Professional specialty	718	730	455	449
Technicians and related support	558	573	353	352
Sales occupations	454	474	288	292
Administrative support, including clerical	399	405	253	249
Service occupations	299	305	189	188
Precision production, craft, and repair	519	540	329	332
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	380	391	241	240
Farming, forestry, and fishing	287	294	182	181

[1] Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U.)

On the other hand, three of the smaller divisions—the Mountain, East South Central, and West North Central—registered increases. Unemployment rates at the division level ranged from 4.1 percent in the West North Central to 6.9 percent in the Pacific, the smallest range in 5 years. Many States enjoyed their lowest rates in 18 years during 1996.[21] (See table 9.)

Earnings

Payroll survey: hours and earnings. Before adjustment for inflation, the hourly pay of a nonfarm production or nonsupervisory worker in private industry went up by 40 cents, to $11.98 per hour, from the last quarter of 1995 to the last quarter of 1996. The average weekly hours of that worker were almost unchanged at 34.6 hours (up 0.2 hour). As a result, average weekly earnings before inflation increased by $15.53 (3.9 percent), to $414.00.

After inflation, average hourly earnings of nonfarm prodction or nonsupervisory workers in private industry increased by 1 cent, to $7.44, both figures in 1982 dollars.[22] Average weekly earnings of those workers, adjusted for inflation, rose $1.60 (0.6 percent) in 1982 dollars. In dollars of approximately *current* (fourth quarter 1996) spending power, after the rise in weekly earnings is reduced by inflation, the average employee effectively gained $2.95 per week. The nearly unchanged workweek, in combination with the increase in total employment, resulted in a 2.8-percent increase in aggregate weekly hours from late 1995 to late 1996, representing 79 million more hours of work per week in the private nonfarm sector.

Household survey: weekly earnings. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers rose by 2.3 percent over the year, to $490. (See table 10.) Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, 1982 base), increased by 3.0 percent over the same period. Women's median earnings as a percentage of men's edged down from 75.5 percent to 75.0 percent, as men's median earnings increased at a somewhat faster pace. During the early 1990s, and for several decades prior to that, the ratio of women's to men's earnings had steadily increased.

IN 1996, THE U.S. ECONOMY was strong enough to support the net addition of 2.6 million jobs despite employment losses in nondurable goods manufacturing, in public utilities, and in the Federal Government and reduced growth in several other industries. Help supply agencies, computer services, health services, local public schools, and construction were among the big gainers. In addition, job growth in construction, aircraft, and other industries increased over the previous year's gain. The rate of growth in nonfarm jobs was 2.1 percent, slightly above that of 1995 and about the same as the average for the postrecession years of the nineties. A slow decline in unemployment coincided with the employment growth as the jobless rate slid downward over the year from 5.6 percent to 5.3 percent. □

Footnotes

[1] Historical rates provided by Freddie Mac Media Relations.

[2] The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is used throughout this article, except for the section on hours and earnings, in which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used. The annual changes are fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter comparisons.

[3] The CES survey, conducted by the State employment security agencies in collaboration with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, collects information on payroll employment, hours, and earnings from about 390,000 nonfarm business establishments. The CPS, a nationwide sample survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, provides information about the demographic characteristics and employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over. In January 1996, the CPS sample was reduced from about 56,000 to approximately 50,000 households. Employment and unemployment data used in this article are quarterly averages, unless otherwise stated.

[4] The private-sector industry groups are designated by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification codes from the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987). In the public sector, industry groups are defined here as Federal Government, State government education, other State government agencies, local government education, and other local government agencies.

[5] See David Nather, "Medicaid spending growth drops to 3.3 percent; state officials doubt relief will last," *BNA's Health Care Policy*, Nov. 4, 1996, p. 1735. The 3.3-percent increase before inflation was only slightly greater than the 3.2-percent increase in the CPI for medical care.

[6] Calculated from figures in Kevin E. Deardorff, Frederick W. Hollmann, and Patricia Montgomery, *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1995* (Bureau of the Census, Feb. 14, 1996), p. 12 and appendix A.

[7] Figure taken from various Census Bureau press releases on the value of construction put in place.

[8] Enrollment figures are from the U.S. Department of Education.

[9] Jayetta Z. Hecker, "Textile Trade—Operations of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements," *GAO Reports*, Sept. 30, 1996.

[10] Interview with Rick Schadelbauer of the Edison Electric Institute, Oct. 24, 1996.

[11] Stanley Ziemba, "Airline spending sending U.S. fleet's age into dive," *The Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 15, 1996, business section, pp. 1 *ff.*; see also Sean Griffin, "Boeing poised to double production of 737 jetliners to meet sales crush," *The News Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1996, pp. B5 *ff.*

[12] Enrollment figures are from the U.S. Department of Education.

[13] Robert B. Aronson, "A bright horizon for machine tool technology: Part 2," *Manufacturing Engineering*, March 1996, pp. 57–70.

[14] The official ending dates for the last two major recessions, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, were November 1982 and March 1991. Data used for the analysis presented in this section are seasonally adjusted monthly data.

[15] See Jennifer M. Gardner, "The 1990–91 recession: how bad was the labor market?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1994, pp. 3–11.

[16] Multiple jobholders are defined as persons who, during the survey reference week, held two or more jobs as wage and salary workers, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job. *Full-time* jobs are those in which persons usually work 35 hours or more per week. *Part-time* jobs are those in which persons usually work 1 to 34 hours per week. For more information on multiple jobholding, see John F. Stinson, Jr., "New data on multiple jobholding available from CPI," and Thomas Amirault, "Multiple jobholders," *Monthly Labor Review*, forthcoming, March 1997.

[17] For a more detailed explanation of the nature of job growth, see Randy E. Ilg, "The nature of employment growth, 1989–95," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1996, pp. 29–36.

[18] See "Long-term unemployment remains high during recovery," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 95-11 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1995). See also Randy E. Ilg, "Long-term unemployment in recent recessions," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1994, pp. 12–15; and Gardner, "The 1990–91 recession."

[19] For additional information, see John E. Bregger and Steven E. Haugen, "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1995, pp. 19–26. Two of the alternative measures, U–1 and U–2, are excluded from our analysis because they focus on duration of unemployment and are reasons for unemployment that have just been discussed.

[20] Regions, divisions, and the States they comprise (including the District of Columbia) are as follows: NORTHEAST: *New England division:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic division:* New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; SOUTH: *South Atlantic division:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; *East South Central division:* Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; *West South Central division:* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; MIDWEST: *East North Central division:* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin; *West North Central division:* Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; WEST: *Mountain division:* Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific division:* Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The total of regional employment estimates may not equal estimated U.S. employment, because the regional estimates represent the sum of State employment estimates, which are developed by each State employment security agency, while the national employment estimate is produced separately by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[21] The series of monthly statewide employment and unemployment figures begins in 1978.

[22] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to adjust the earnings of private production and nonsupervisory workers for inflation. The CPI-W was selected because its coverage approximates the category of production or nonsupervisory workers, whose earnings are estimated in the CES program.

Which industries are sensitive to business cycles?

An analysis of the 1994–2005 projections can be used to identify industries that are projected to move differently with business cycles in the future than in the past, and to identify the industries and occupations that are most prone to business cycle swings

Jay Berman and Janet Pfleeger

Industries react in different ways to the business cycle fluctations of the U.S. economy. Some industries are very vulnerable to economic swings, while others are relatively immune to them. For those industries that are characterized as cyclical, the degree and timing of these fluctuations vary widely—the industries that experience only modest gains during expansionary periods may also suffer only mildly during contractions, and those that recover fastest from recessions may also feel the impact of a downturn earlier and more strongly than other industries.

This article examines those industries in which demand and employment are most sensitive to business cycle movements over time. The Bureau of Labor Statistics develops projections of the labor force, gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, industry output, and industry and occupational employment every 2 years.[1] At the completion of the latest projections round (1994–2005), a new analysis of the projections was conducted that correlates GDP movements over time with changes in demand and employment. In future projections rounds, similar analyses will be conducted during the developmental stages of the projections and will be used:

- to identify industries that are projected to move differently with business cycles in the future than in the past. Upon identifying these industries, the projections staff will then determine the structural change or changes causing the break from the past or review its projections model and make appropriate modifications to ensure consistency between the historical and projected periods.
- to identify the industries and occupations that are most susceptible to business cycle swings for use in preparing career guidance information.[2]

In identifying which industries fluctuate with GDP (business cycle movements over time) and which do not, two factors were analyzed for the 1994–2005 projection rounds: the correlation between industry employment and GDP, and the correlation between industry final demand and GDP. The second factor (industry final demand) was analyzed in two ways. First, the historical period (1977–93) was used as a benchmark to measure the correlation of industry demand and total GDP, with the expectation that the demand-GDP relationship over the projected period (1994–2005) should be the same as that over the historical period. Second, the recession years alone, rather than the entire historical and projected periods, were examined. This method measured, on a yearly percent change basis, how aggregate industry groups (the 183 individual industries specific to the projections program were aggregated into 12 groups for computational purposes) responded to and recovered from the 1980, 1982, and 1991 recessions of the historical period. These

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Table 1. Correlation coefficients for employment and industry final demand by industry, historical and projected periods

Industry	Employment	Industry final demand	
	Historical correlation with GDP	Historical correlation with GDP	Projected correlation with GDP
Household furniture	0.9591	0.7713	0.8589
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	.9388	.4235	.5224
Personnel supply services	.9381	.2487	−.0829
Plumbing and nonelectric heating equipment	.9307	−.0523	.1370
Stone, clay, and miscellaneous mineral products	.9253	.1351	.2985
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	.9151	−.0252	.2948
Metal coating, engraving, and allied services	.9131	−.0016	.2960
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.9096	.0713	.2664
Partitions and fixtures	.9093	.6743	.4637
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.9036	.5510	.4680
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	.8955	−.3770	−.6968
Nonferrous foundries	.8893	.2886	.3796
Refrigeration and service industry machinery	.8860	.6312	.6659
Converted paper products except containers	.8784	−.1651	.6429
Sawmills and planing mills	.8764	−.4131	−.4216
Carpets and rugs	.8752	.8036	.4460
Construction	.8635	.8975	.9248
Metal forgings and stampings	.8559	.5096	.6708
Household appliances	.8545	.7248	.8324
Retail trade except eating and drinking places	.8504	.9175	.9760
Paints and allied products	.8490	.4824	.6556
Manufactured products, n.e.c..	.8476	.4394	.6048
Motor vehicles and equipment	.8400	.7575	.8826
Paperboard containers and boxes	.8381	.4725	.6980
Screw machine products, bolts, rivets	.8247	−.2177	−.3737
Rubber products, plastic hose and footwear	.8245	.0965	−.1186
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	.8191	.8101	.7430
Wood containers and miscellaneous wood products	.8189	.5066	.6325
Trucking and warehousing	.7621	.3579	.6586
Electrical industrial apparatus	.7581	.3513	.4352
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	.7541	.0292	.7099
Iron and steel foundries	.7514	.0990	−.1886
Office and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	.7311	.5227	.3861
Eating and drinking places	.7310	.4917	.6203
Blankbooks and bookbinding	.7155	−.3473	−.4786
Wood buildings and mobile homes	.7005	.5045	.6881
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.6858	.2144	.4183
Miscellaneous electrical equipment	.6653	.5526	.8443
Fabricated structural metal products	.6619	.5459	.7210
Glass and glass products	.6605	.0784	−.0081
Wholesale trade	.6603	.8412	.7831
Electric distribution equipment	.6599	.6813	.3868
Real estate	.6527	.7142	.8366
Apparel	.6426	.2993	.4862
Knitting mills	.6333	.5705	.7327
Metalworking machinery and equipment	.6313	.7745	.4696
All other primary metals	.6272	−.1135	.1330
Books	.6240	.5240	.7996
Commercial printing and business forms	.6240	.5827	.7323
Railroad equipment	.6223	.2708	.5282
Passenger transportation arrangement	.6158	.3843	.5218
Metal cans and shipping containers	.6057	.1271	.5825
Miscellaneous textile goods	.6053	.5701	.5360
Engines and turbines	.5954	.4452	.6886
Weaving, finishing, yarn, and thread mills	.5875	.1498	−.0382
Research and testing services	.5859	−.6139	−.0115
Miscellaneous chemical products	.5796	.3506	.2078
Air transportation	.5785	.6625	.3963
Miscellaneous business services	.5781	.1706	.1229
Water and sanitation.	.5769	.3268	−.0365
Services to buildings	.5747	.6348	−.0778
Household audio and video equipment	.5712	.0537	−.1685

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Correlation coefficients for employment and industry final demand by industry, historical and projected periods

Industry	Employment	Industry final demand	
	Historical correlation with GDP	Historical correlation with GDP	Projected correlation with GDP
Miscellaneous publishing	0.5708	0.6307	0.7232
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	.5566	.4390	.4522
State and local government enterprises, n.e.c.	.5503	.7375	.2057
Special industry machinery	.5493	.5002	.7018
Beauty and barber shops	.5415	.5303	.4358
Ophthalmic goods.	.5373	.2167	.7369
Measuring and controlling devices	.5365	.3627	.5435
Ordnance and ammunition	.5360	.1353	–.1044
Nondepository; holding and investment offices	.5296	.0209	.5583
Hotels and other lodging places	.5238	.7391	.2311
Miscellaneous transportation services	.5225	–.0171	.2957
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	.5202	–.3551	.0074
Luggage, handbags, and leather products, n.e.c.	.5133	–.4494	–.2407
Automotive rentals, without drivers	.5066	.6321	.4427
Meat products	.5058	–.4986	.3840
Service industries for the printing trade	.5034	–.2253	.0411
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	.4986	.4063	–.0015
Engineering and architectural services	.4882	.2891	.6077
Plastics materials and synthetics	.4844	.4717	.4313
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	.4797	.6822	.7699
Electronic components and accessories	.4672	–.2562	–.5644
Advertising	.4630	.5293	–.4852
Automobile parking, repair, and services	.4591	.8210	.5638
State and local general government, n.e.c.	.4561	.2935	–.2691
Farm and garden machinery and equipment	.4502	.4571	.4073
General industrial machinery and equipment	.4484	.7198	.5392
Railroad transportation	.4460	.7389	.7707
Miscellaneous repair services	.4400	.0788	.1512
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	.4243	–.2168	.0207
Medical equipment, instruments, and supplies	.4139	.0190	.5812
U.S. Postal Service	.4017	.5271	–.2449
Watches, clocks, and parts	.4008	.1701	.5734
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.4006	.4240	.3416
Laundry, cleaning, and shoe repair.	.3992	.6142	.3402
Computer and data processing services	.3957	.1723	.3213
Tires and inner tubes.	.3944	–.3310	.7768
Producers, orchestras, and entertainers	.3787	.1915	.4708
Job training and related services	.3738	.5851	.5114
Sugar and confectionery products	.3712	.0583	.8021
Management and public relations	.3704	–.3863	–.2485
Logging	.3593	–.0640	.1299
Hydraulic cement	.3584	–.1628	.6071
Primary nonferrous smelting and refining	.3580	–.0368	–.2199
Metal mining	.3268	–.0675	.4464
Newspapers	.3242	.1271	.3531
Ship and boat building and repairing	.3117	.4702	.6495
Toys and sporting goods	.2981	.2014	–.0553
Aerospace	.2900	–.4403	–.5737
Periodicals	.2852	.5646	.7968
Video tape rental	.2734	.6558	.5176
Drugs	.2726	.0858	–.2178
Search and navigation equipment	.2714	.1245	.4409
Bowling centers	.2679	–.0043	.4442
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	.2673	.0706	.2957
Dairy products	.2597	.1599	.1290
Construction and related machinery	.2522	.6281	.1677
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	.2441	–.0639	.7034
Water transportation	.2375	.6726	.6613
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.2275	.5161	.1464
Federal general government	.2127	–.0236	–.0533

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Correlation coefficients for employment and industry final demand by industry, historical and projected periods

Industry	Employment	Industry final demand	
	Historical correlation with GDP	Historical correlation with GDP	Projected correlation with GDP
Motion pictures	0.2123	0.2498	0.7991
Depository institutions	.2074	.5092	.0109
Preserved fruits and vegetables	.2059	–.3385	.3057
Electrical repair shops	.2054	.4157	.4692
State and local government education	.1992	.2706	–.2047
Offices of health practitioners	.1984	.4048	.1398
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	.1926	.1998	–.5380
Federal electric utilities	.1851	—	—
Computer and office equipment	.1672	.2862	.5878
Insurance carriers	.1527	–.1723	.6195
State and local electric utilities	.1475	—	—
Child day care services	.1393	.7278	.4479
Residential care	.1318	.6324	.5774
Local and interurban passenger transit	.1245	.5736	.5425
Individual and miscellaneous social services	.1169	.4786	.5565
Legal services	.1159	.7205	.1138
Private households	.0962	.5167	.1775
Funeral service and crematories	.0920	.1937	.3881
Health services, n.e.c.	.0899	.1602	.3031
Footwear, except rubber and plastic	.0757	–.2338	–.7587
Grain mill products and fats and oils	.0602	–.0917	.5411
Bakery products	.0594	.1295	.7945
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	.0543	.4276	.5693
Membership organizations	.0512	.4169	.5735
Communications equipment	.0425	.1868	.6389
Security and commodity brokers	.0416	.0299	.1840
Commercial sports	.0385	–.2027	.3931
Educational services	.0343	.3000	–.0129
Personal services, n.e.c.	.0186	.2572	.5577
Beverages	.0091	.3927	.7475
Agricultural chemicals	–.0246	.3604	.3187
Accounting, auditing, and other services	–.0314	.5102	–.2437
Agricultural services	–.0647	.4539	.1332
State and local government hospitals	–.0741	–.1599	–.0617
Petroleum refining	–.0764	.4276	.5892
Watch, jewelry, and furniture repair	–.0771	.4046	.1051
Electric utilities	–.1025	.2739	.2471
Industrial chemicals	–.1448	.5277	.3206
Greeting cards	–.1634	.2016	.0699
Communications	–.1878	.1107	.4218
Oil and gas field services	–.1947	–.0585	–.4111
Coal mining	–.1953	–.1486	.3290
Gas utilities	–.2023	.0653	.0310
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and trapping	–.2168	–.5862	.0610
Amusement and recreation services, n.e.c.	–.2168	.5057	.6335
Tobacco products	–.2244	.0489	.0139
Local government passenger transit	–.2443	—	—
Nursing and personal care facilities	–.2589	.3980	.2438
Photographic equipment and supplies	–.2851	.3095	.4319
Agricultural production	–.3036	.3913	–.1532
Pipelines, except natural gas	–.3079	.1137	.8710
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and gas liquids	–.3745	.4985	.7708
Federal government enterprises, n.e.c.	–.4072	.3899	–.0890
Hospitals, private	–.5253	–.4714	.4637
Royalties	...	–.0647	.2020
Owner-occupied dwellings	...	.2900	.4964
Noncomparable imports	...	.4828	.4856
Scrap, used and secondhand goods	...	.4558	–.0730
Rest of the world industry	...	—	—
Inventory valuation adjustment	...	—	—

NOTE: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. Dashes indicate no final demand. Ellipses indicate no employment.

Exhibit 1. Industries with the most (correlation coefficients closest to 1 or -1) and least (correlation coefficients closest to 0) business cycle-prone employment, and the dominant occupations in these industries

Industry employment most correlated with business cycle fluctuations	Occupations specific to this industry
Household furniture	Upholsterers; precision woodworkers such as cabinet makers, furniture finishers, and wood machinists
Miscellaneous plastics products, not elsewhere classified	Operators, fabricators, and laborers
Personnel supply services	Administrative support occupations, including clerical; helpers, laborers, and material movers (by hand)
Plumbing and nonelectric heating equipment	Operators, fabricators, and laborers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations
Stone, clay, and miscellaneous mineral products	Machinery and related mechanics, installers, and repairers
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	Operators, fabricators, and laborers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations
Metal coating, engraving, and allied services	Operators, fabricators, and laborers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products Partitions and fixtures	Truckrivers; mechanics, installers, and repairers; construction trades Precision woodworkers, including cabinetmakers and wood machinists
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	Machinists
Industry employment least correlated with business cycle fluctuations	**Occupations specific to this industry**
Beverages	Packing and filling machine operators and tenders; truck drivers; industrial truck and trailer operators; industrial machinery mechanics; and administrative support occupations, including clerical
Personal services, not elsewhere classified	Photographers; management support occupations
Agricultural chemicals	Chemical plant and system operators; blue-collar worker supervisors; industrial machinery mechanics; chemical equipment controllers; crushing and mixing and packing and filling machine operators and tenders; and truckdrivers
Accounting, auditing, and other services	Accountants and auditors; general managers and top executives; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; secretaries; and general office clerks
Educational services	Teachers, librarians, and counselors; teacher aides and educational assistants; janitors and food preparation and service workers
Commercial sports	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers; guards; food counter, fountain, and related workers; janitors and cleaners; and cashiers
Communications equipment	Precision electrical and electronic equipment assemblers; inspectors, testers, and graders; electrical and electronic assemblers; electrical and electronics engineers and computer engineers

Exhibit 1. Continued—Industries with the most (correlation coefficients closest to 1 or −1) and least (correlation coefficients closest to 0) business cycle-prone employment and the dominant occupations in these industries

Industry employment least correlated with business cycle fluctuations	Occupations specific to this industry
Membership organizations	Clergy, musicians, teachers, and directors, religious activities and education; secretaries, general office clerks; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; janitors and cleaners; bartenders; and child care workers
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	Service occupations such as janitors and cleaners, food preparation and service workers, and protective service occupations; cashiers; curators, archivists, museum technicians, and restorers; teachers and instructors

NOTE: In many of the above-mentioned manufacturing industries, the dominant occupations in the operators, fabricators, and laborers category are machine operators and tenders, hand workers, including assemblers and fabricators, and helpers, laborers and material movers. Within the precision production occupations, they are inspectors, testers and graders, precision metal workers, and blue-collar worker supervisors.

cal period. These results were then compared with those for the two recessions assumed in the projected period, between now and 2005, to determine whether the projected behavior was consistent with that of the historical period.[3]

The principle statistical measure used to quantify both the industry final demand and industry employment relationship to GDP was the Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation (r).[4] This statistic provides an empirical measure of the degree of association between the movement of GDP and industry final demand or employment. As r approaches 1 or −1, the degree of correlation increases, with coefficients closer to 1 showing cyclical industries, and coefficients closer to −1 showing countercyclical industries.

It is important to note that this analysis highlights only those cyclical industries whose movements coincide with GDP movements. The ability to identify cyclical industries that lead or lag GDP is limited by the fact that the BLS projections use annual rather than quarterly data. Because annual data are used, the leading and lagging industries can be masked. Despite the lack of quarterly data, we attempted to identify lagging cyclical industries by lagging employment in each of the industries by 1 year. The results of the analysis using the lagged data were not very different from those using unlagged data: no additional industries were found to be cyclical. The coincident cyclical industries became, as would be expected, less cyclical (the r's were closer to 0), while the industries that were not coincidentally cyclical (those with r's close to 0) became more cyclical (r increased). However, the r's did not increase enough to consider these industries to be cyclical with a lag—they remained close to 0.

Exhibit 2. Industries that are projected to respond differently to business cycles relative to the past

- Hydraulic cement
- Nonferrous rolling and drawing
- Meat products
- Bakery products
- Sugar and confectionery products
- Miscellaneous food and kindred products
- Converted paper products except containers
- Tires and inner tubes
- Trucking and warehousing
- Pipelines, except natural gas
- Insurance carriers
- Advertising
- Hospitals

Employment

Table 1 presents the results of the correlation coefficient analysis for the past projections round. Column 2 of the table is used to determine those industries in which employment has been the least and most sensitive to business cycles in the past. For example, the household furniture industry, with its employment-GDP correlation coefficient of 0.9591, has the most cyclical employment of all industries, while the beverages industry, with its 0.0091 employment-GDP correlation coefficient, has the least. Some interesting results detailed in table 1 are:

- Both employment and final demand are highly correlated with the business cycle in industries such as household furniture, motor vehicles and equipment, household appliances, retail trade, and carpets and rugs. These are industries providing goods that consumers and businesses can postpone purchasing during recessionary periods.
- Neither employment nor final demand is highly correlated with the business cycle in industries such as drugs, educational services, insurance carriers, food-related activities, and Federal, State, and local government-related industries. These are industries that provide necessities or public goods, and demand for these goods remain strong throughout the highs and lows of the economy.

- Employment is highly correlated with the business cycle, but final demand is not, in industries such as plumbing and nonelectric heating equipment; stone, clay, and miscellaneous mineral products; millwork, plywood, and structural members; screw machine products, bolts, and rivets; iron and steel foundries; and apparel. The output of the majority of these manufacturing industries is either strongly tied to the construction industry or highly sensitive to import penetration. In addition, new production techniques and labor-saving technologies dominate their employment trends.

Exhibit 1 highlights the most and least sensitive industries, as well as the dominant occupations found in these industries.

Final demand

Columns 3 and 4 of table 1 are compared to highlight the industries in which final demand is projected to respond differently to the business cycle than in past.[5] The historical and projected correlation coefficients in the industry final demand analysis are compared to test if the industry final demand to GDP relationships are similar in the two periods. If they do behave similarly, one would expect the *r* value of the projected period to be equal to the *r* value of the historical period for each industry. To determine whether the *r* values for the historical and projected periods are significantly different, the Fisher (*z*) transformation is used to convert the correlation coefficients to a standard normal distribution and then the difference between the correlation coefficients is tested for significance by referring to the Normal probability distribution.[6] Using a 95-percent confidence level, we found 13 industries to have a different projected industry final demand/GDP relationship than that of the historical period. As mentioned previously, this test will be used in future projections to identify those industries in which a change from past behavior is projected. These industries will then be examined to determine if the projections are warranted—whether there are valid structural changes causing the new behavior in each industry. These industries are listed in exhibit 2.

The correlation coefficients in columns 3 and 4 of table 1 are presented so that the differences between the historical and projected correlation coefficients can be observed. While a number of industries in the table, other than the 13 cited in exhibit 2, appear to have large differences in correlation coefficients for the two periods, using the 95-percent confidence level cited above, it is only the 13 already mentioned that are significantly different. Because there are some industries that are only slightly beyond the cutoff for being "significantly different," these industries also will be examined for validity and structural changes in future projections rounds.

THE INITIAL PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS was to provide an internal review of BLS biannual projections of GDP and industry and occupational employment. The study will be used in subsequent projections rounds to ensure consistency between an industry's historical correlation with GDP and the projected correlation. The important difference between the 1994–2005 analysis and those that will be conducted in the future is timing: the 1994–2005 study was performed upon completion of the projections in an attempt to analyze the projections. In the future, by doing this analysis concurrently with the projections, the projections staff will be able to modify inconsistencies in the projections when warranted as the projections are developed. In addition, the staff will be able to include the information on cyclical industries and the occupations found in these industries in future career guidance materials published by the Bureau. □

Footnotes

[1] See the projections articles relating to these topics in the November 1995 *Monthly Labor Review.*

[2] For example, see *Career Guide to Industries*, Bulletin 2453 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1994); and *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 1996–97 edition, Bulletin 2470 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1996).

[3] The results of the comparisons are not discussed in this report, but are available from the authors.

[4] $$r = \frac{\sum (Xi - \overline{X})(Yi - \overline{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (Xi - \overline{X})^2 \sum (Yi - \overline{Y})^2}}$$

where:

Y_i = the annual percent change in employment (or final demand) for a particular industry (or commodity), where i represents the yearly change

$\overline{Y}$ = average annual percent change in employment (or final demand for the industry (or commondity) for the entire historical (or projected) period

X_i = the annual percent change in total final demand (GDP)

$\overline{X}$ = average annual percent change in GDP for the entire historical (or projected) period.

[5] When comparing an industry's projected correlation to the business cycle to its historical correlation, industry final demand is used instead of employment because annual employment projections for the years 1995–2004 are not available.

[6] $$z = \frac{1}{2} ln\left(\frac{(1+r)}{(1-r)}\right)$$

where:

r = correlation coefficient for a particular industry.

U.S. and foreign productivity and unit labor costs

Between 1979 and 1995, output per hour in U.S. manufacturing grew at a slower rate than in several other countries, but modest growth in hourly compensation helped the United States to restrain growth in unit labor costs relative to its foreign competitors

Christopher Sparks and Mary Greiner

Labor productivity in U.S. manufacturing grew 3.4 percent in 1995, down about 1/2 percentage point from its 1994 performance. However, in a comparison of 11 industrial countries—the United States, Canada, Japan, and 8 Western European nations—only 3 countries (Italy, Japan, and Sweden) had higher productivity growth than the United States. In a comparison over the entire 1979–95 period, the United States fared less well—U.S. productivity growth rose faster than that of only 3 of 10 competitors, and only Norway had a slower rate of growth in the 1990s.

U.S. manufacturing unit labor costs were nearly unchanged in 1995, rising only 0.3 percent. In a comparison of 14 economies—a group that includes Denmark, Korea, and Taiwan, in addition to the 11 economies mentioned earlier—10 had greater unit labor cost increases than the United States, when unit labor costs are measured on a U.S. dollar basis to take account of relative changes in exchange rates. Unit labor costs increased by 10 percent or more in six European countries.

Between 1979 and 1995, half of the economies had rates of unit labor cost growth that were either less than or about the same as that of the United States. The U.S. rate ranked sixth lowest in the 1990s, compared with third lowest in the 1980s.

This article examines comparative trends in manufacturing productivity (output per hour) and unit labor costs in 1995, the most recent year for which comparative data are available, and for the 1979–95 period. The analysis covers the United States, Canada, Japan, Belgium, France, Germany (the former West Germany), Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Comparative unit labor cost trends for Denmark, Korea, and Taiwan have been developed and are included in the analysis. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not compute productivity measures for Korea and Taiwan because reliable labor input measures have not been developed. In addition, productivity measures for Denmark are not available due to a lack of hours data since 1993. (See the appendix for a description of the country measures.)

Comparative growth, 1994–95

Productivity. U.S. manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour) grew 3.4 percent in 1995, down from a 4.1-percent increase in 1994. All countries, except the United Kingdom, had positive productivity growth rates, with output per hour in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, increasing at roughly the U.S. rate. Productivity fell about 1 percent in the United Kingdom. (See table 1.)

The only two countries to improve performance in 1995, Italy and Japan, were 2 of 3 coun-

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tries with a greater increase in output per hour than the United States in 1995. In France and the Netherlands, productivity increases slowed from nearly 10 percent in 1994 to about 3 percent in 1995.

Output and labor input. The 1995 productivity increase in the United States resulted from output growth of 3.5 percent combined with only a 0.1-percent increase in labor input (as measured by hours worked). Productivity gains in most countries were achieved by a greater increase in output than in hours worked. Only Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands combined a decrease in hours with an increase in output to increase productivity.

The 3.5-percent increase in output placed the United States behind 5 of 13 competitor economies. The largest output increases were about 10 percent in Korea and Sweden; the smallest was in Germany, 1/2 percent.

Manufacturing employment in the United States rose 0.8 percent in 1995. Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands had declining employment in 1995, for at least the third consecutive year. All the other countries showed positive employment growth in 1995.

Hourly compensation costs. U.S. manufacturing hourly compensation costs, which comprise wages and salaries, supplements, and employer payments for Social Security and other employer-financed benefit plans, increased 3.7 percent in 1995. All of the countries had increases in hourly compensation costs in 1995, but only Germany, Norway, and Sweden had higher rates of increase than the United States. In France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, growth rates of hourly compensation costs have slowed over the last 3 years.

Unit labor costs in national currency. Unit labor costs remained essentially flat for the United States, increasing only 0.3 percent in 1995. This made the United States 1 of 8 economies in which unit labor costs increased. The largest decreases were recorded by Japan and Taiwan, where unit labor costs dropped more than 2 percent. Korea is the only country in which unit labor costs have decreased in each of the past 3 years. Only two countries, Norway and the United Kingdom, have had increasing unit labor costs for 3 or more consecutive years.

Unit labor costs in U.S. dollars. To compare changes in competitiveness across economies, unit labor cost changes must be stated in a standard currency, such as the U.S. dollar. When a foreign currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar, more U.S. dollars are received in exchange for each national currency unit. An appreciating national currency will, therefore, increase unit labor costs when unit labor costs are converted from the national currency into U.S. dollars.

In 1995, changes in foreign exchange rates had an important impact on the competitive position (as measured by unit labor costs in U.S. dollars) of the United States relative to foreign economies. Ten foreign currencies appreciated against the dollar, with eight countries experiencing a more than 8-percent increase in the value of their currency relative to the U.S. dollar. The value of the Korean won and the British pound increased less than 5 percent against the U.S. dollar. Canada, Italy, and Taiwan experienced minimal currency depreciation in 1995.

On a U.S. dollar basis, unit labor costs increased 0.3 percent in the United States in 1995. Only Canada had a smaller increase, while Italy and Taiwan had decreases of about 2 percent. All other economies had larger increases in unit la-

Table 1. Annual percent changes in manufacturing productivity, unit labor costs, and related measures, 14 countries or areas, 1994–95

Country or area	Output per hour	Output	Total hours	Employment	Hourly compensation	Unit labor costs		Exchange rate
						National currency	U.S. dollars	
United States	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.8	3.7	0.3	0.3	—
Canada	1.0	3.8	2.8	2.4	1.6	.5	.1	–0.4
Japan	5.7	3.5	–2.1	–2.8	3.2	–2.4	6.1	8.7
Korea	(1)	10.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	–.5	3.6	4.2
Taiwan	(1)	6.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	–2.1	–2.2	–.1
Belgium	1.0	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.3	16.1	13.4
Denmark	(1)	2.9	(1)	3.3	(1)	3.8	17.8	13.5
France	3.0	3.2	.2	.1	1.6	–1.3	9.8	11.2
Germany	3.1	.3	–2.7	–2.3	4.9	1.7	15.2	13.2
Italy	4.0	5.8	1.7	–1.4	3.1	–.9	–2.0	–1.1
Netherlands	3.4	2.3	–1.0	–1.3	2.7	–.7	12.6	13.4
Norway	.9	2.9	2.0	2.5	4.3	3.4	15.1	11.4
Sweden	5.1	9.8	4.5	3.5	6.2	1.1	9.2	8.1
United Kingdom	–.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.7	4.8	3.0

[1] Data not available.

bor costs than the United States, with six countries having a rise of 10 percent or more.

Comparative trends, 1979–95

Manufacturing output data for the United States are not available prior to 1977. (See box below.) The analysis of long-term trends is restricted, therefore, to periods beginning in 1977. The period analyzed in this article begins in 1979 because it was a peak year for U.S. manufacturing output. For all of the foreign economies except Japan, manufacturing output also peaked around 1979.

Productivity. U.S. manufacturing output per hour increased at a 2.6-percent rate between 1979 and 1995, a rate higher than those of only three foreign economies. (See table 2.) Productivity growth was fastest in Belgium, Italy, and the United Kingdom, at rates of about 4 percent. Canada and Norway were the only economies that failed to achieve at least 2-percent average annual productivity growth.

U.S. productivity growth was the result of growth in output combined with a relatively small reduction in hours worked. Output increases were entirely responsible for productivity growth in Canada and Japan over the same period, as hours worked remained flat in both countries. In contrast, reductions in hours worked played an important role in increasing productivity in the European countries. Hours worked declined in each of the European countries by at least 1 percent annually and in several of these countries, in which output rose only slightly, reductions in hours worked played a dominant role in driving productivity growth.

Output. The annual increase of 2.1 percent in U.S. manufacturing output placed the United States in a cluster that included four European countries having at least a 2-percent rise. France, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom lagged behind with output increases of less than 1 percent. Output rose at the fastest rate in the Asian economies—10 percent in Korea, 6–1/2 percent in Taiwan, and 3–1/2 percent in Japan.

Employment and total hours. U.S. manufacturing employment fell an average of 0.8 percent per year between 1979 and 1995. Most of the drop in employment occurred during the first 4 years of that period; since 1983, employment had risen slightly. Except for Denmark, where employment growth was essentially flat, the European countries also experienced declines in employment over that period, ranging from about 1 percent per year in Germany and the Netherlands to more than 3 percent annually in the United Kingdom, where manufacturing employment fell to 60 percent of its 1979 level. The only country to increase employment was Japan, which did so by an average 1/2 percent per year.

From 1979 to 1995, total hours worked also declined in all of the countries except Canada and Japan, where hours-worked levels did not change significantly. Total hours fell in the United States by 1/2 percent per year and in a range of 1 percent to 4 percent in the European countries. As with the decline in employment, the United Kingdom had the largest decline in total hours, 3–1/2 percent per year.

Unit labor costs in the 1980s and 1990s

For the analysis of unit labor costs, a breakdown of the 1979–95 period into three smaller periods—1979–85, 1985–90, and 1990–95—is revealing. Such divisions take account of large fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar over the longer period. The trade-weighted value of the dollar rose sharply

The U.S. output measure

Beginning with this article, the output measure for the United States is the chain-weighted value-added index introduced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in August 1996. This series is based on annually changing price weights. For more information, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.

Prior to this article, the U.S. output measure was based on a fixed price weight scheme in which the price weights were not changed over the entire 1977–95 period. The chain-weighted series, introduced by BEA in August 1996, replaced the fixed-weighted series as the manufacturing output measure published with the national accounts.

The U.S. output series used for international comparisons differs from the manufacturing series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs. While both series are based on annually changing price weights, the quarterly U.S. manufacturing series is on a "sectoral" output basis rather than on a value added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions. (See William Gullickson, "Measurement of productivity growth in U.S. manufacturing," *Monthly Labor Review,* July 1995, pp. 13–28.)

A review of the preferred output concept for international comparative measures, as well as of the availability of data for producing alternative output series in foreign economies, is under way.

Table 2. Annual percent changes in manufacturing productivity, unit labor costs, and related measures, 14 countries or areas, selected periods, 1979–95

Country or area	Output per hour	Output	Total hours	Employment	Hourly compensation	Unit labor costs		Exchange rate
						National currency	U.S. dollars	
United States:								
1979–95	2.6	2.1	–0.5	–0.8	5.0	2.3	2.3	—
1979–85	3.3	2.0	–1.2	–1.4	7.1	3.7	3.7	—
1985–90	2.2	2.2	.0	–.1	3.9	1.6	1.6	—
1990–95	2.3	2.1	–.2	–.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	—
Canada:								
1979–95	1.7	1.7	–.1	–.3	5.3	3.5	2.5	–1.0
1979–85	2.4	1.5	–.9	–.8	8.7	6.1	3.4	–2.5
1985–90	.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	4.1	3.7	7.1	3.2
1990–95	2.3	2.0	–.3	–1.0	2.6	.3	–2.9	–3.2
Japan:								
1979–95	3.4	3.4	.0	.5	4.4	1.0	6.5	5.4
1979–85	3.5	4.7	1.1	1.2	4.7	1.2	–.3	–1.5
1985–90	4.3	4.8	.5	.8	4.6	.3	10.8	10.5
1990–95	2.3	.4	–1.9	–.5	4.0	1.6	10.9	9.1
Korea:								
1979–95	(1)	9.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	2.4	–2.9
1979–85	(1)	8.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.2	–.9	–9.3
1985–90	(1)	13.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.0	10.5	4.2
1990–95	(1)	8.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.5	–1.2	–1.7
Taiwan:								
1979–95	(1)	6.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.2	6.2	1.9
1979–85	(1)	8.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	5.5	–1.7
1985–90	(1)	7.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	12.0	8.2
1990–95	(1)	4.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	1.5	.3
Belgium:								
1979–95	3.9	2.0	–1.8	–1.7	5.5	1.6	1.6	.0
1979–85	6.1	2.6	–3.3	–2.7	7.8	1.6	–9.7	–11.1
1985–90	2.3	2.6	.2	–.4	3.9	1.5	13.8	12.2
1990–95	2.8	.7	–2.0	–1.8	4.6	1.8	4.4	2.5
Denmark:								
1979–95	(1)	1.3	(1)	.1	(1)	4.2	3.7	–.4
1979–85	2.1	2.9	.8	1.0	8.1	5.9	–5.8	–11.0
1985–90	.1	–.5	–.6	–.1	5.4	5.2	17.2	11.4
1990–95	(1)	1.3	(1)	–.9	(1)	1.0	3.1	2.0
France:								
1979–95	3.1	.7	–2.3	–1.9	7.1	3.9	2.9	–1.0
1979–85	3.0	–.4	–3.3	–2.3	12.7	9.5	–3.4	–11.7
1985–90	3.4	2.6	–.8	–.9	4.5	1.0	11.6	10.5
1990–95	2.8	.2	–2.5	–2.5	3.3	.5	2.3	1.8
Germany:								
1979–95	2.2	.4	–1.7	–.9	5.5	3.2	4.9	1.6
1979–85	2.1	.2	–1.8	–1.1	5.9	3.8	–4.1	–7.6
1985–90	2.1	2.3	.3	1.1	4.9	2.8	15.9	12.7
1990–95	2.4	–1.2	–3.5	–2.8	5.5	3.0	5.6	2.5
Italy:								
1979–95	3.8	2.3	–1.5	–1.9	10.0	6.0	1.6	–4.1
1979–85	4.9	1.7	–3.1	–2.9	16.7	11.2	–3.2	–12.9
1985–90	2.6	4.0	1.3	.3	6.9	4.2	14.3	9.8
1990–95	3.7	1.3	–2.3	–2.8	5.5	1.7	–4.3	–6.0
Netherlands:								
1979–95	3.3	2.0	–1.3	–1.1	3.7	.4	1.8	1.4
1979–85	4.4	1.8	–2.5	–2.3	4.9	.5	–7.6	–8.0
1985–90	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	.2	12.9	12.7
1990–95	3.3	1.1	–2.1	–2.1	3.9	.6	3.2	2.6
Norway:								
1979–95	1.9	.4	–1.5	–1.5	7.3	5.3	3.8	–1.4
1979–85	2.9	1.0	–1.9	–1.8	10.0	6.9	–2.1	–8.4
1985–90	1.4	–1.8	–3.1	–2.9	8.1	6.6	13.6	6.6
1990–95	1.3	2.1	.8	.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	–.3

Table 2. Continued—Annual percent changes in manufacturing productivity, unit labor costs, and related measures, 14 countries or areas, selected periods, 1979–95

Country or area	Output per hour	Output	Total hours	Employment	Hourly compensation	Unit labor costs		Exchange rate
						National currency	U.S. dollars	
Sweden:								
1979–95	3.3	2.1	–1.2	–1.8	7.5	4.1	0.8	–3.1
1979–85	3.0	2.2	–.8	–1.2	9.6	6.4	–5.2	–11.0
1985–90	1.8	1.2	–.5	–.8	8.5	6.6	14.9	7.8
1990–95	5.1	2.8	–2.2	–3.6	4.1	–1.0	–4.6	–3.7
United Kingdom:								
1979–95	4.2	.7	–3.4	–3.2	9.0	4.5	2.6	–1.8
1979–85	4.4	–1.2	–5.3	–4.9	11.8	7.1	–1.3	–7.9
1985–90	4.6	3.4	–1.2	–1.2	8.7	3.9	10.7	6.6
1990–95	3.7	.3	–3.2	–3.1	5.9	2.1	–.3	–2.4

[1] Data not available.

from 1979 to 1985, plummeted between 1985 and 1990, and fell at a moderate rate between 1990 and 1995. These changes in the value of the dollar have important ramifications for the relative competitiveness of economies, as measured in U.S. dollar-based unit labor costs.

Hourly compensation costs. Unit labor costs can be calculated as compensation per hour divided by output per hour, or hourly compensation divided by productivity. Thus, high growth rates in hourly compensation relative to other countries have a negative impact on a country's competitive position as reflected in comparative unit labor cost growth rates. In the United States, between 1979 and 1995, hourly compensation increased 5 percent per year, a lower rate than in all other countries except Japan and the Netherlands. This relatively slow rise in hourly compensation played an important role in improving U.S. competitiveness during the 1979–95 period, offsetting lagging U.S. productivity growth rates vis-à-vis many of the European countries. For example, in Italy and the United Kingdom, which had higher rates of productivity growth than the United States, increases in hourly compensation growth were approximately double the U.S. rate.

Hourly compensation costs in all of the economies grew rapidly between 1979 and 1985, then grew more slowly over the next 10 years. The U.S. performance was indicative of that in several countries—hourly compensation rose 7 percent in the 1979–85 period before leveling off at an average rate slightly less than 4 percent over the next decade. Hourly compensation growth slowed in each of the foreign economies as well in the 1985–90 period, with seven economies further reducing the rate of hourly compensation growth after 1990.

Unit labor costs in national currency. Over the entire period studied, moderate productivity growth and relatively slow compensation growth combined to increase unit labor costs in the United States at a rate of 2.3 percent—the fourth slowest rate among the 14 economies studied. Despite having one of the highest rates of productivity growth, Italy had the largest rate of increase in unit labor costs, at 6 percent, attributable to an average annual increase in hourly compensation costs of 10 percent.

Between 1979 and 1985, unit labor costs rose at a fairly fast clip in many economies, reflecting large increases in hourly compensation costs. Unit labor costs increased more than 9 percent per year in France, Italy, and Korea, while in six other economies they increased at rates between about 6 percent and 8 percent. The increase in U.S. unit labor costs during this period was 3.7 percent.

Unit labor cost growth then slowed or stayed about the same in all economies during the 1985–90 period. The rate of increase in the United States slowed to 1–1/2 percent. Only Korea and the Scandinavian countries continued to post increases of more than 5 percent per year.

Although U.S. unit labor costs continued to grow at the same rate in the 1990s, for six other economies, the growth of unit labor costs slowed to 1 percent or less, and unit labor costs actually decreased slightly in Sweden. Japan, which had one of the lowest rates of unit labor cost growth in the 1985–90 period, had the same rate in the 1990–95 period as the United States (1–1/2 percent).

Unit labor costs in U.S. dollars. Changes in the value of an economy's currency relative to those of competitor economies must be taken into account when considering the competitiveness of an economy's goods in international markets. Changes in unit labor costs measured in U.S. dollars—to adjust for relative changes in currency exchange rates—are a better indicator of changes in competitiveness than are changes in unit labor costs measured on a national currency basis.

Fluctuations in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar caused wide swings in unit labor costs when measured on a U.S. dollar basis. Between 1979 and 1985, the currencies of all the economies studied depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar. This effect was especially pronounced in Europe and Korea, where the value of each currency depreciated between 7 percent and 13 percent per year. The Canadian dollar, the Japanese yen, and the New Taiwan dollar depreciated by a more modest amount—2 percent per year.

While no economy had declining unit labor costs when measured on a national currency basis during 1979–85, the strong dollar was responsible for all economies except the United States, Canada, and Taiwan having declines in unit labor costs when measured on a U.S. dollar basis. In Belgium, which had one of the weaker European currencies, unit labor costs fell at a rate of 9–1/2 percent per year. Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden also experienced declines in unit labor costs by 5 percent per year or more. The 3–1/2-percent unit labor cost increase in the United States was exceeded only in Taiwan, where national currency unit labor costs rose too fast to be offset by a depreciating currency.

After deteriorating against most economies during the 1979–85 period, the U.S. competitive position rebounded in the 1985–90 period, attributable to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar. The European currencies all appreciated between 6 percent and 13 percent per year against the dollar, while the yen rose 10–1/2 percent annually. The Canadian dollar, the Korean won, and the New Taiwan dollar also increased in value relative to the U.S. dollar. As a result, there was double-digit average annual growth in unit labor costs (U.S. dollar-based) for all foreign economies except Canada, where unit labor costs increased 7 percent. In the United States, unit labor costs rose modestly by 1–1/2 percent.

In the 1990–95 period, exchange rate trends again played a large role in the U.S. competitive position, but unlike the previous periods, the competitive position improved relative to some economies, notably Japan, while deteriorating relative to others, particularly Italy and Sweden. The strength of the yen, which appreciated 9 percent per year between 1990 and 1995, caused Japanese unit labor costs (U.S. dollar-based) to rise at a rate of 11 percent per year. Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar-based) fell 4–1/2 percent annually in Italy and Sweden and dropped slightly in the United Kingdom, attributable in large part to depreciating currencies. Stronger European currencies, however, such as those in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands, appreciated 2–1/2 percent against the dollar and consequently contributed to larger unit labor cost increases (between 3 percent and 6 percent, on a U.S. dollar basis).

Over the 1979–95 period, exchange rates fluctuated considerably, but over the whole period, most currencies either appreciated or depreciated an average of 2 percent or less per year against the U.S. dollar. Thus, the effect of currency movements on unit labor costs in U.S. dollars was moderate over the long term, with a couple of exceptions. The Italian lira depreciated, on average, 4 percent per year and the Swedish krona declined an average of 3 percent per year against the dollar. Therefore, the competitive positions of both these countries improved relative to the United States, even though they had higher unit labor cost growth on a national currency basis. In contrast, Japanese unit labor costs (on a U.S. dollar basis) rose at the fastest rate, 6–1/2 percent, because the yen appreciated an average of 5–1/2 percent yearly between 1979 and 1995.

Trends in competitiveness

To take account of differences in the relative importance of foreign economies to U.S. trade in manufactured goods, BLS constructs indexes of U.S. unit labor cost trends relative to a trade-weighted average of unit labor cost trends in the other economies. The trade weights used to construct these indexes are based on an International Monetary Fund study of trade flows and other sources. Using these trade weights, Canada is weighted at 24 percent, Japan at 29 percent, Europe at 36 percent, and Korea and Taiwan at 5–1/2 percent each. (A complete listing of trade weights for each of the economies can be found in the appendix.)

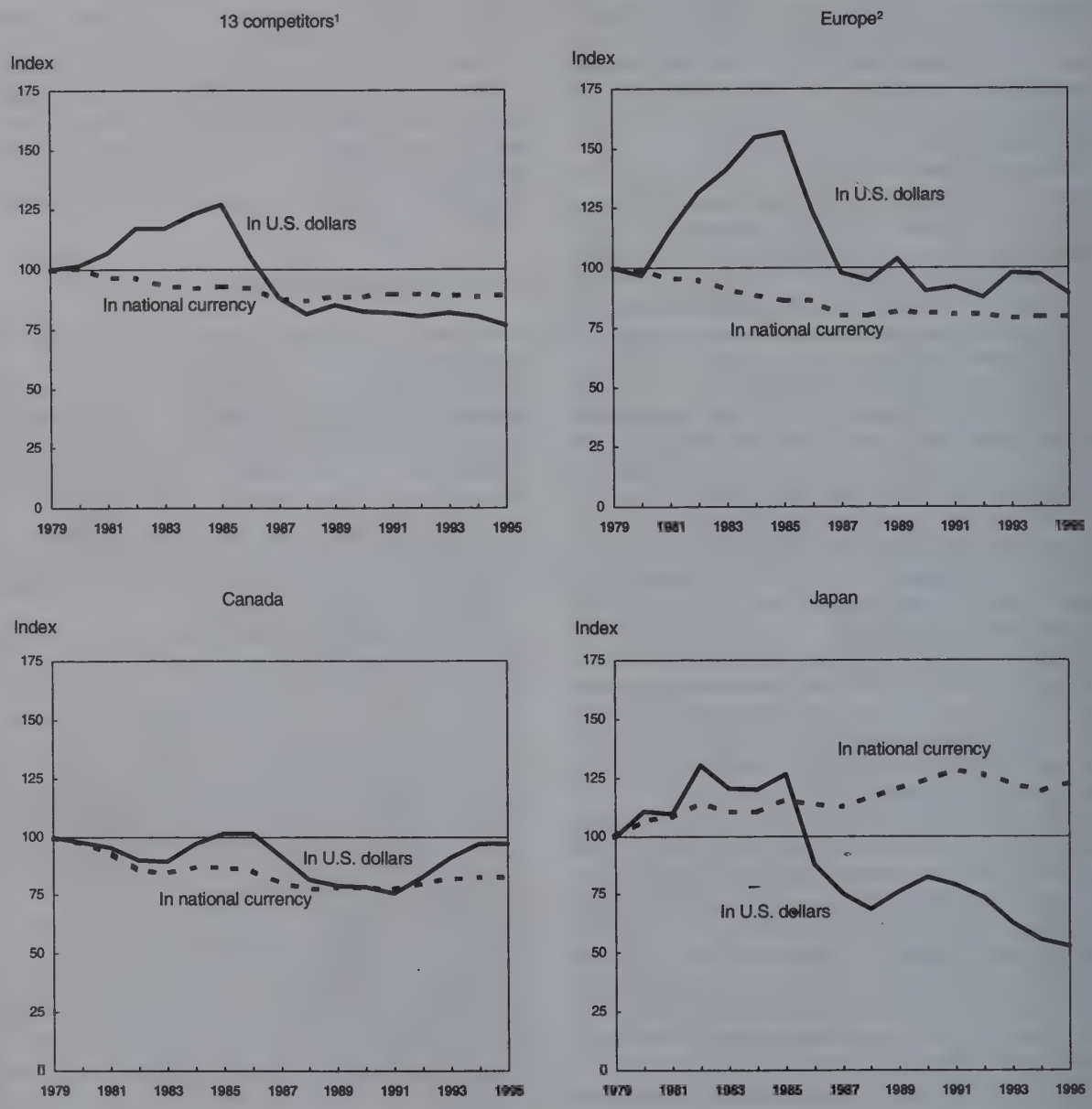
The construction of the trade-weighted indexes is a three-step process. First, the indexes of unit labor costs for all economies are rebased to a common year (in this case, 1979 = 100). Second, for each year, a "competitors" index is calculated as the weighted geometric mean of the indexes for all competitor economies. Finally, the U.S. index number for each year is divided by the competitors index number (and multiplied by 100) to obtain a relative ratio of the United States to the competitors. This process is used to calculate relative trade-weighted unit labor cost indexes on both a national currency and a U.S. dollar basis.

Chart 1 shows the growth rate of U.S. unit labor costs relative to the growth rates of foreign competitors' costs. An ascending line in the chart indicates that U.S. costs either rose at a faster rate or declined at a slower rate than competitors' costs. A descending line indicates that U.S. costs either rose at a slower rate or declined at a faster rate than competitors' costs.

Table 3 shows average annual percent changes in U.S. unit labor costs relative to all 13 economies as a whole and to each economy individually.

Relative unit labor costs in national currency. U.S. unit labor costs declined at an average 0.7 percent per year relative to a trade-weighted average of unit labor costs in 13 competitor countries over the 1979–95 period. Relative to most of

Chart 1. U.S. unit labor costs in manufacturing relative to competitors, 1979–95



[1]The 13 competitors are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom.

[2]The European competitors are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

NOTE: 1979 = 100.

Table 3. Average annual percent changes in U.S. unit labor costs in manufacturing relative to 13 competitors, selected periods, 1979–95

Country or area	National currency basis				U.S. dollar basis			
	1979–95	1979–85	1985–90	1990–95	1979–95	1979–85	1985–90	1990–95
13 competitors	–0.7	–1.2	–0.9	0.0	–1.7	4.1	–8.3	–1.5
Canada	–1.2	–2.3	–2.0	1.1	–.2	.2	–5.1	4.4
Japan	1.3	2.5	1.4	–.3	–3.9	4.0	–8.2	–8.6
Korea	–3.0	–5.1	–4.2	.8	.1	4.7	–8.0	3.3
Taiwan	–1.9	–3.4	–1.8	–.2	–3.8	–1.7	–9.2	–.5
Europe	–1.4	–2.3	–1.3	–.4	–.7	7.8	–10.4	–.3
Belgium	.7	2.1	.1	–.4	.7	14.8	–10.7	–2.9
Denmark	–1.8	–2.1	–3.4	.4	–1.4	10.0	–13.3	–1.6
France	–1.6	–5.3	.6	.9	–.6	7.3	–9.0	–.9
Germany	–.9	–.1	–1.1	–1.6	–2.4	8.1	–12.3	–4.0
Italy	–3.5	–6.8	–2.4	–.4	.7	7.1	–11.1	6.0
Netherlands	1.9	3.2	1.5	.8	.5	12.2	–10.0	–1.8
Norway	–2.8	–3.0	–4.6	–.7	–1.5	5.9	–10.5	–.5
Sweden	–1.7	–2.6	–4.7	2.4	1.5	9.4	–11.5	6.3
United Kingdom	–2.1	–3.2	–2.2	–.7	–.3	5.1	–8.2	1.7

Europe, Canada, Korea, and Taiwan, U.S. relative unit labor costs declined by 1 percent per year or more, but those declines were offset somewhat by increases in unit labor costs relative to Belgium, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Relative unit labor costs on a U.S. dollar basis. U.S. competitiveness improved between 1979 and 1995. Unit labor costs, adjusted for changes in the value of the U.S. dollar, declined relative to the 13 competitors at a rate of 1.7 percent per year, which was about twice as fast as the improvement on a national currency basis. Dollar-adjusted unit labor costs in the United States declined only slightly relative to Canada and Europe as a whole; the major factor in the improvement of the U.S. competitive position was the strong increase in the value of the Japanese yen, which helped improve the U.S. position relative to Japan by an average of 3.9 percent per year.

During 1979–85, the value of the U.S. dollar appreciated 5–1/2 percent per year relative to competitor currencies, causing unit labor costs in the United States to rise 4 percent annually relative to competitors. Although U.S. unit labor costs rose relative to all economies except Taiwan, depreciating European currencies played the largest role in the deterioration of the U.S. competitive position. Relative to Europe, U.S. unit labor costs increased at a rate of nearly 8 percent per year. Unit labor costs relative to Japan rose 4 percent per year, and increased less than 1/2 percent per year relative to Canada.

The 1985–90 period stood in sharp contrast to the 1979–85 period, as the value of the U.S. dollar plummeted 7–1/2 percent per year relative to competitor currencies. The dollar's drop was primarily responsible for a nearly 8–1/2-percent-per-year improvement in the U.S. competitive position, that is, an 8–1/2 percent per year drop in U.S. unit labor costs relative to competitors. U.S. unit labor costs fell 10–1/2 percent per year relative to Europe, attributable mostly to the dollar's 9-percent per year depreciation against European currencies. The dollar declined even more against the Japanese yen, but U.S. unit labor costs rose at a faster rate than Japanese unit labor costs (on a national currency basis), so the U.S. competitive position relative to Japan improved at a rate of only 8 percent per year.

The 1–1/2-percent average annual improvement of the U.S. competitive position in 1990–95 was attributable entirely to a further weakening of the dollar, particularly against the Japanese yen. The dollar fell about 8–1/2 percent per year relative to the yen, and U.S. unit labor costs relative to Japan fell by a similar amount. There was little change in the U.S. competitive position relative to Europe, but U.S. unit labor costs did deteriorate 4–1/2 percent per year relative to Canada, offsetting some of the improvement relative to Japan.

IN SUMMARY, the competitive position of U.S. manufacturing deteriorated during 1979–85, improved strongly during 1985–90, and improved moderately during 1990–95. The end result is that the U.S. competitive position in 1995 was improved relative to 1979. □

Appendix: Measuring trend indexes of labor productivity in manufacturing

The Bureau of Labor Statistics constructs trend indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), hourly compensation costs, and unit labor costs from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons, including self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other economies. For all of the countries, the term "hours" refers to hours worked.

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). However, the measures for France and Italy refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products.

Output. For most countries, the output measures are value added in manufacturing from the national accounts. However, the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production. While methods of deriving national accounts measures differ from country to country, BLS has reviewed these methods and determined that the series are sufficiently comparable for measuring comparative trends in productivity and unit labor costs.

In this article, the 1977–94 manufacturing output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977. The 1994–95 percent change in manufacturing output is based on the trend shown by the industrial production index published by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board for the manufacturing sector.

U. S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series.[1] The Japanese value-added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1995. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years). The only exception is the 1987–94 output series for Norway, in which a given year's output is weighted with the preceding year's prices. However, the 1995 measures are currently based on 1993 prices.

The manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs was changed in February 1996 from a value-added basis to a "sectoral output" basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions. However, to preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS continues to use gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures.

Labor input. The total hours measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France, Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked, developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994 and 1995 and, therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993. For Korea and for Taiwan, BLS publishes only measures of unit labor costs and the data on output and total compensation that underlie the computations of unit labor costs. Total hours, and consequently productivity, are not computed for Korea and Taiwan because BLS has not yet developed adequate labor input series.

Compensation (labor cost). The compensation measures are from the national accounts except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. Compensation includes employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans, in addition to all payments made in cash or in-kind directly to employees. For France and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation through 1991 is reduced to account for subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Current indicators. The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics normally used for the long-term measures become available.

Trade-weighted measures. The trade weights for Canada, Japan, and the European countries were obtained by rescaling a series of weights, developed by the International Monetary Fund, based on average trade flows over the 1989–91 period. These weights are based on aggregate trade data for total manufacturing and take account of both bilateral trade and the relative importance of "third country" markets. The 1989–91 weights do not include Korea and Taiwan. Using data from an earlier study from the International Monetary Fund and other sources, BLS developed weights for Korea and Taiwan.

The following weights were used for the entire period for which trade-weighted unit labor cost measures are produced:

Country	*Weight*
Canada	23.94
Japan	28.91
Belgium	2.02
Denmark	.45
France	5.58
Germany	10.98
Italy	4.35
Netherlands	2.13
Norway	.45
Sweden	1.79
United Kingdom	8.50
Korea	5.43
Taiwan	5.48

Level comparisons. The BLS measures are limited to trend comparisons. BLS does not prepare level comparisons of manufacturing productivity and unit labor costs because of data limitations and

technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries. Each country measures manufacturing output in its own currency units. To compare outputs among countries, a common unit of measure is needed. Market exchange rates are not suitable as a basis for comparing output levels. What are needed are purchasing power parities, which are the number of foreign currency units required to buy goods and services equivalent to what can be bought with one unit of U.S. currency.

Purchasing power parities are available for total gross domestic product (GDP) for the United Nations International Comparisons Project. However, these parities are derived for expenditures made by consumers, business, and government for goods and services—not for value added by industry. Therefore, they do not provide purchasing power parities by industry. The parities for total GDP are not suitable for each component industry, such as manufacturing.

Some analysts have constructed "proxy purchasing power parities" for manufacturing, using selected expenditure items from the United Nations International Comparisons Project. However, the prices used in this method have a number of shortcomings because they are based on consumer, business, and government final expenditures. Some of the drawbacks are that the data are based on final sales values rather than industry value added or gross output; they include indirect taxes, distribution margins, and transportation costs; they include the prices of imports and exclude the prices of exports; and there are few prices for products, such as steel, paper, and cement, which are outputs of the manufacturing sector, but only intermediate inputs with respect to final expenditures.

A different approach has been used by researchers at the International Comparisons of Output and Productivity project at the University of Groningen in the Netherlands. They develop unit value ratios based on ratios of producers' sales values per unit of output for matched products from other countries' censuses of manufactures. This procedure also has shortcomings, primarily because only a portion of manufactured products can be matched and the matched products may not be adequately representative. For many products, values are reported but not quantities; for some products, there is no counterpart in the other country; and other products cannot be matched because they represent a different mix of product varieties or because of large differences in qualities.[2]

Footnotes to the appendix

[1] For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.

[2] For an article based on this approach, see Bart van Ark, "Manufacturing prices, productivity, and labor costs in five economies," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1995, pp. 56–72.

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New employment game

New Game, New Rules: Jobs, Corporate America, and the Information Age. By Adele Gray and Gina Alphonso. New York, Garland Publishing, Inc., 1996, 226 pp. $51.

In the current employment environment, the impact of change can be numbing: new roles in the information age, international competition, downsizing, continuing discrimination and "the glass ceiling," and many others. In such an environment, guidance on how to survive at one's job is eagerly sought by a wide range of people. Based on the title, then, *New Game, New Rules: Jobs, Corporate America, and the Information Age* is a book one hopes is good—who does not want a better understanding of how to flourish in this fluid environment? It works to live up to the promise of its title, with some success. While not a source for rigorous consideration of the topic, the breadth of thought reflected in the book provides value and insight into the current state of employment.

Co-authors Adele Gray and Gina Alphonso wanted to generate a dialogue about dealing with changes in the workplace, contribute to the understanding of the need for change, and point to actions which will lead to success. Major themes in the discussion include communications and collaboration, training and skill building, and career planning. The authors gathered information on these themes through interviews with human resource executives of "companies with good reputations for work environment and business success."

The authors examined a number of major issues affecting the work environment, including economic globalization, the renewal of the culture of competition, and the need for continuous skill enhancement. As background, the authors investigated the impact of computers and the new roles in the information age, the impact of higher competition on job security, the effects of downsizing on morale and career planning, and how employment bias limits company access to markets.

In order to gain perspective on these issues as they affect employment security, the authors reviewed the history of corporate employment. While previously job security was based on the job itself or on company loyalty, security is now based on the skills a worker brings to the job. An entire class of workers, the "contingent work force" of temporary and contract workers, have little job security. Collective bargaining as a device to enhance job security has declined. At the same time, personal factors such as health care coverage, child care needs, and retirement fund mobility limit the flexibility of many workers.

Conversely, the authors suggest that opportunities for self-employment are increasing along with factors which favor smaller organizations. Information systems give small organizations greater capability to provide specialized services in a competitive environment. In larger organizations, teams provide employees greater ability to participate in corporate rule-making. New values are emerging from all levels: training is more essential; turnover is more likely; and security is controlled less by the company and more by one's skills.

Diversity in employment is also increasingly important to success in new markets, Gray and Alphonso assert. With financing becoming more available, minority- and women-run companies are having greater impact throughout the economy. Many of these companies use collaboration rather than competition to succeed in their market niches.

Among new rules the authors cite to succeed in this new environment are: for companies, increase communications, create realistic development plans for all staff, accept turnover, and look to the long game rather than to short-run benefits; and for individuals, know your value, acknowledge and progress from failures, learn to embrace change, set and pursue goals, and keep a good hand on your finances.

Gray and Alphonso do a good job of examining the issues with impact on employment security and the work environment, and of suggesting rules which have value to both individuals and companies. Though specific issues may be covered better elsewhere, the value of this book is that they are assembled and examined together as elements of a single issue—employment. Unfortunately, the authors are occasionally given to platitudes rather than to vigorous discussion. While not a rigorous examination, the book takes a broad look at the issues affecting employment today, and offers encouragement for the future.

—Stanley W. Suchman

Assistant Regional Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Indian wages

Native Americans and Wage Labor: Ethnohistorical Perspectives. Edited by Alice Littlefield and Martha C. Knack. Norman, OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1996, 351 pp. $32.95.

The wealth of a nation lies in land, labor, and capital, according to conventional economic theory. And in the minds of most, while Euro-Americans and Black Africans have been associated with the American labor force from early colonial times, American Indians have been identified with the land. As ethnologist Stephen Cornell has said, "With the exception of the early Southwest,

only in the fur trade was Indian labor either critical to colonial United States or trans-Atlantic economics or a foundation for Indian-white relations."

English colonists complained that Indians made unsatisfactory slaves, largely because they could escape successfully to other Native communities. Native slaves were replaced with those imported from Africa. But unlike the French and English, the Spanish lacked easy access to the transatlantic trade in African slaves, and settlements on their northern frontier did not attract large numbers of Spanish or other European immigrants. Consequently, their need for Indian labor remained significant throughout the colonial period and beyond, and they controlled it as a matter of policy.

But Indians who did not produce commodities for sale, such as furs, or provide unpaid labor as slaves, were employed for wages in the northern English colonies at a very early period, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1630.

In 1990, at meetings of the American Society for Ethnohistory (ASE), those assembled discovered a common interest in a neglected subject—wage labor on the part of North American indigenous people. A plan came about to organize a symposium around the subject for the ASE meeting in Tulsa, OK, a year later, and then at the American Anthropological Association meeting.

From this came the book *Native Americans and Wage Labor,* edited by Alice Littlefield and Martha C. Knack, and published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Here are some of the points that the essayists included in the book agree upon: Native labor participation during the 19th century was largely self-motivated. It may even be said that commitment to wage employment can serve as an index of the extent to which Indians had lost control over the land on which they could practice their traditional subsistence activities of hunting, farming, gathering, and intertribal trading. The Dawes Allotment Act of 1887, although justified as a mechanism to enable Indians to obtain the idea of independent subsistence farming, separated Native people from two-thirds of their remaining land-based resources within 50 years, contend the authors.

Paradoxically, the Depression years brought some Indians into wage employment for the first time. To some extent, this was the result of Federal programs aimed at general economic stimulation. Across the Nation, for example, large numbers of Native youth (25,000 in 1933 alone) joined the Indian version of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). By the time this program was ended in 1942, more than 85,000 Indians had participated on more than 70 reservations, which had benefited from over $72 million in CCC funding for reforestation, range development, erosion control, and other conservation measures.

Even as barriers of discrimination fell and Indians entered jobs from which they had previously been excluded, patterns of differential pay persisted.

Casting aside John Collier's assumption that reservation economies could be improved sufficiently to provide a living for the resident population, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) began in 1952 to encourage Indians to relocate for the presumed economic benefits of employment available elsewhere. Between 1945 and 1957, partially as a result of BIA and partially as a result of economic necessity, an estimated 100,000 Indians left reservations for towns and cities, contributing to the rapid rise of the urban Indian population. By 1960, one Indian in three was living in a city.

The civil rights movement of the 1960s created political support for a series of minority benefit programs. The Economic Development Administration, Manpower Training Program, Office of Economic Opportunity, Small Business Administration, and numerous other Federal programs were created to encourage the establishment of minority-owned businesses. Federal contracting gave preference to these companies. But despite Federal programs, by the mid-1970s, most of the few businesses still operating in reservations were owned by non-Indians.

By 1980, American Indian residence had shifted from over 90 percent rural in 1900 to 50 percent metropolitan. Wages and salaries became the major source of income for Indians nationwide, contributing over 80 percent of all income for Indian males. Cyclical migration became a relatively common feature of the indigenous scene. This was true in the industrialized East as it was in the West. Employment patterns continued to be characterized by low wages, high rates of unskilled labor, high job turnover, and frequent trips back to reservation areas, sometimes for months or years.

Exploiting the legal opportunity posed by the exemption of reservations from State law, tribes responded to their grim economic scene by building gaming facilities (over 150 by 1991) which succeeded in reducing unemployment rates for some reservations, especially those close to major urban areas.

Although beneficial in many respects, the continued restructuring of the reservation economies also raised new issues. Internally, the divisions of the tribal work force into bosses and workers led to a new process of class formation within Indian communities. Externally, as tribes and tribal enterprises grew into major regional employers, and Indian youths gained the educational experience to assume managerial and specialist roles in these enterprises, Euro-Americans began to work for Indians, radically restructuring larger patterns of interethnic relations in some localities.

The public has often wanted to romanticize, emulate, and sanctify American Indians. Whether the American Indian stands as an ideal for New Age religions, a fetish for chic interior designs, or an icon for wilderness preservation, the use of this image making and its impact on the work Native Americans perform cannot be ignored whether now or in the past. Some of the stereotypes would seem to lock In-

dians into unstable, poorly paid, labor intensive jobs, as stereotypes have done to other ethnic people.

Disassociating Native American work from the large economies in which it was nested served as a rationale to disenfranchise them from their land and sources of livelihood, says Patricia C. Allers, professor of anthropology and associate director of the American West Center at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. "In truth, Native Americans were able to work their lands successfully, but the conjunction of a variety of economic forces with Federal policy-making ultimately prevented them from doing so," she says.

The continuing focus on land and resources in the development of Native American identity and political consciousness is understandable, given their legal status within modern nation-states, say the authors. But it does have serious policy ramifications. In the United States, many tribes have felt tremendous pressure to become involved in natural resource extraction—often in contradiction to their own cultural interests. In the face of unsubstantiated plans for generating employment, the tribes have ventured into a wide variety of development efforts, only to find that the jobs produced are few and that most require skills their members do not have. The track record for using trust estates to generate employment has been dismal. Part of the problem has been that tribes do not have enough legal-political muscle to ensure that corporate developers honor agreements to hire and train local laborers.

— Mary Ellen Ayres
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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 42, and 46. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the April 1996 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 1996 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 1996. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 42 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2414. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 871. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted data from the household survey are published in *Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey*, BLS Bulletin 2307. Historical seasonally adjusted data are available from the Bureau upon request. Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey are published in *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States*, a BLS annual bulletin. Additional information on labor force data for sub-States are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments; and Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments.*

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the CPI reflecting 1982–84 expenditure patterns, see *The Consumer Price Index: 1987 Revision*, BLS Report 736. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

For a listing of available industry productivity indexes and their components, see *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services*, BLS Bulletin 2461.

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and

it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–20)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 50,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method,* by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the end of each calendar year, seasonally adjusted data for the previous 5 years usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. Because of the revised population controls introduced into the CPS in February 1996, seasonally adjusted data back to 1990 were revised. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 606–6378.

Revisions to household data

Data relating to 1994 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the survey questionnaire and collection methodology. (See the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, a monthly publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.) Moreover, data for 1990 forward incorporate 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.

Seasonally adjusted data back to 1990 were revised in February 1996. Additional information on the revisions appears in the March 1996 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 390,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.* In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is en-

gaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 1995 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 1996 data, published in the July 1996 issue of the *Review.* Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, seasonally adjusted data were revised back to 1988 to reflect updated seasonal factors and new seasonal adjustment procedures. Unadjusted data from April 1995 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1992 forward are subject to revision in future benchmarks.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 1996 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12 ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

A comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment data on employment appears in Gloria P. Green, "Comparing employment estimates from household and payroll surveys," *Monthly Labor Review,* December 1969, pp. 9–20.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics: (202) 606–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 606–6392 (table 10) or (202) 606–6589 (table 11).

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 21–26)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments provid-

ing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981 = 100) of the quarterly rates of change are presented in the March issue of the BLS quarterly, *Compensation and Working Conditions.*

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Division of Employment Cost Trends: (202) 606–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 6,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as lunch and rest periods, holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, parental, and sick leave; sickness and accident, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid parental leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit, and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of care within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small establishments are conducted in even-numbered years and surveys of medium and large establishments are conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Division of Occupational Pay and Employee Benefit Levels: (202) 606–6222.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of time lost because of stoppage.

Data are largely from newspaper accounts and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Division of Developments in Labor–Management Relations: (202) 606–6275.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 27–37)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1982–84 buying habits of about 80 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 19,000 retail establishments and 57,000 housing units in 85 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 15 major urban centers are presented in table 28. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on consumer prices, contact the Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 606–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on producer prices, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 606–7705.

International PriceIndexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold

by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. Price relatives are assigned equal importance within each harmonized group and are then aggregated to the higher level. The values assigned to each weight category are based on trade value figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 1990.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

For the export price indexes, the preferred pricing is f.a.s. (free alongside ship) U.S. port of exportation. When firms report export prices f.o.b. (free on board), production point information is collected which enables the Bureau to calculate a shipment cost to the port of exportation. An attempt is made to collect two prices for imports. The first is the import price f.o.b. at the foreign port of exportation, which is consistent with the basis for valuation of imports in the national accounts. The second is the import price c.i.f.(costs, insurance, and freight) at the U.S. port of importation, which also includes the other costs associated with bringing the product to the U.S. border. It does not, however, include duty charges. For a given product, only one price basis series is used in the construction of an index.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international prices, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 606–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 38–41)

Business sector and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per unit of labor input (output per hour) or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined unit of labor and capital inputs.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output. **Unit nonlabor costs** contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total output. The indexes for capital services, labor inputs, and combined units of labor and capital are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business

further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 38–41 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 606–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per employee hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of aggregate hours of all employees. Output indexes are based on quantifiable units of products or services, or both, combined with value-share weights. Whenever possible, physical quantities are used as the unit of measurement for output. If quantity data are not available for a given industry, data on the constant-dollar value of production are used.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Departments of Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture, the Federal Reserve Board, regulatory agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared. For some trade and service industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 606–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 42–44)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 42 and 43 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Canada, Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994), France (1992), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 Census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–1993 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. Therefore, data for 1994 onward are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the redesign, and data for 1990 onward are not directly comparable with data for 1989 and earlier years because of the introduction of the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.6 percentage point in 1995.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 43. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–1992 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. By 1994, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 7.8 to 9.6 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 606–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 44 presents comparative measures of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), hourly compensation costs, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are limited to trend comparisons—that is, intercountry series of changes over time—rather than level comparisons because reliable international comparisons of the levels of manufacturing output are unavailable. BLS constructs these comparative indexes from three basic aggregative measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons, including self-empoyed persons and unpaid family workers, in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries. The figures for Canada are the official measures prepared by Statistics Canada.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing (gross product originating) in constant prices from the national accounts of each country. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and the Netherlands from 1969 to 1977 are indexes of industrial production. The national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to its indexes of industrial production. While methods of deriving national accounts measures differ substantially from country to country, the use of different procedures does not, in it-self, connote lack of comparability—rather, it reflects differences among countries in the availability and reliability of underlying data series.

The price base years used to measure real output and the frequency and method of changing price weights differ among the countries, and this can lead to differences in real output growth rates. The real manufacturing output data currently being used for the United States are 1987 fixed-price-weighted measures; they are available only from 1977 forward. With the exception of Japan, which uses fixed-weighted measures for long periods, the foreign countries covered in BLS series link fixed-weighted measures covering various periods, although the methods used differ. The measures for Norway for 1987–92 are annual chain-linked measures based on relative prices of the preceding year.

Hours refer to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected with the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For France and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant payroll taxes, even if they are not for the direct benefit of workers, because such taxes are regarded as labor costs. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced for the years 1967–91 to account for employment susidies. However, compensation does not include all items of labor costs. The costs of recruitment, employee training, and plant facilities and services—such as cafeterias and medical clinics—are not covered because data are not available for most countries. The compensation measures are from the national accounts, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours,

and hourly compensation. Self-employed workers are included in the all employed persons measures assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France and Italy (beginning 1970), refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products; the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966; and the measures for the Netherlands exclude petroleum refining and include coal mining from 1969 to 1976.

The figures for one or more recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation and are considered preliminary until the national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures becomes available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 606–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Table 45)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: Occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example., contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the *Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions* at (202) 606–6180, or access the BLS Internet site at: http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm.

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	1994	1995	1994	1995				1996		
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data										
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1]										
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.7	66.8
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.9	62.9	63.1	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.3
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2
Men	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.2
16 to 24 years	13.2	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.2
25 years and over	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9
Women	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
16 to 24 years	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.5	12.1	11.6	12.0	11.0	11.0
25 years and over	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]										
Total	114,172	117,203	115,611	116,484	116,956	117,441	117,928	118,466	119,264	119,958
Private sector	95,044	97,892	96,388	97,222	97,663	98,103	98,587	99,101	99,830	100,422
Goods-producing	23,908	24,206	24,156	24,277	24,235	24,175	24,148	24,187	24,249	24,273
Manufacturing	18,321	18,468	18,475	18,554	18,522	18,434	18,366	18,307	18,295	18,266
Service-producing	90,264	92,997	91,455	92,207	92,721	93,266	93,780	94,279	95,015	95,685
Average hours:										
Private sector	34.7	34.5	34.7	34.6	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.4	34.4
Manufacturing	42.0	41.6	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.4	40.9	41.7	41.7
Overtime	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5
Employment Cost Index										
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:										
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.0	2.7	1.0	.8	.6	.8	.5	.9	.7	.8
Private industry workers	3.1	2.6	.8	.8	.7	.6	.4	.9	.9	.6
Goods-producing[2]	3.1	2.4	.7	.8	.5	.5	.6	.7	.9	.6
Service-producing[2]	2.9	2.8	.9	.9	.8	.7	.3	1.1	.8	.7
State and local government workers	3.0	2.9	1.5	.6	.4	1.4	.5	.5	.2	1.3
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):										
Union	2.7	2.8	.7	.7	.6	.8	.7	.6	.9	.3
Nonunion	3.1	2.7	.8	.9	.7	.6	.4	.9	.8	.8

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

– Data not available.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	1994	1995	1994	1995				1996		
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data[1,2]										
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):										
Civilian nonfarm	3.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Private nonfarm	3.1	2.6	.4	.8	.7	.6	.4	.9	.9	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm	2.8	2.9	.5	.7	.7	.8	.6	1.0	.8	.9
Private nonfarm	2.8	2.8	.5	.8	.7	.7	.6	1.1	1.0	.7
Price data[1]										
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.7	2.5	.2	1.1	.7	.5	.2	1.4	.6	.7
Producer Price Index:										
Finished goods	1.7	2.3	.5	.7	.9	-.2	.9	.8	1.2	-.1
Finished consumer goods	1.6	2.3	.3	.6	1.0	-.1	.6	1.0	1.6	.2
Capital equipment	2.0	2.2	1.2	.8	.1	-.5	1.8	.1	-.1	-.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.4	3.3	.8	2.4	1.5	.1	-.6	-.2	1.0	.2
Crude materials	-.5	5.5	.8	1.8	1.1	-.9	3.4	3.8	2.8	-.3
Productivity data[3]										
Output per hour of all persons:										
Business sector	.5	.1	.2	-2.6	1.4	1.4	-.6	2.1	1.2	.0
Nonfarm business sector	.5	.3	.4	-2.3	1.5	1.8	-1.2	1.9	.6	-.3
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	1.3	.4	1.1	-3.4	2.3	4.9	2.4	1.3	1.5	3.6

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average						Four quarters ending—					
	1995			1996			1995			1996		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation:[1]												
All persons, business sector	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
All persons, nonfarm business sector	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.6	.8	.5	.9	.7	.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Private nonfarm	.7	.6	.4	.9	.9	.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Union	.6	.8	.7	.6	.9	.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6
Nonunion	.7	.6	.4	.9	.8	.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
State and local governments	.4	1.4	.5	.5	.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.7	.8	.6	1.0	.8	.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Private nonfarm	.7	.7	.6	1.1	1.0	.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.3
Union	.7	.7	.6	.5	1.1	.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.7
Nonunion	.8	.7	.6	1.2	.9	.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5
State and local governments	.2	1.6	.6	.4	.2	1.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	198,584	200,591	199,508	199,634	199,773	199,921	200,101	200,278	200,459	200,641	200,847	201,061	201,273	201,463	201,636
Civilian labor force	132,304	133,943	132,422	132,899	133,070	133,464	133,427	133,759	133,709	134,165	133,898	134,291	134,636	134,831	135,022
Participation rate	66.6	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.0
Employed	124,900	126,708	125,068	125,311	125,706	126,062	126,125	126,428	126,590	126,889	126,988	127,248	127,617	127,644	127,855
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.9	63.2	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.4	63.4
Unemployed	7,404	7,236	7,354	7,588	7,364	7,402	7,302	7,331	7,119	7,276	6,910	7,043	7,019	7,187	7,167
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Not in the labor force	66,280	66,647	67,086	66,730	66,754	66,266	66,741	66,368	66,790	66,460	66,949	66,770	66,637	66,632	66,614
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	87,811	88,606	88,172	88,223	88,926	88,366	88,440	88,530	88,570	88,614	88,650	88,733	88,840	88,971	89,040
Civilian labor force	67,324	68,044	67,303	67,556	67,688	67,886	67,829	67,996	68,088	68,222	68,044	68,056	68,273	68,391	68,369
Participation rate	76.7	76.8	76.3	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.9	77.0	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.9	76.8
Employed	64,085	64,897	63,997	64,258	64,416	64,562	64,573	64,788	64,933	65,071	65,165	64,978	65,299	65,349	65,367
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.0	73.2	72.6	72.8	73.0	73.1	73.0	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.2	73.5	73.4	73.4
Agriculture	2,335	2,356	2,257	2,382	2,371	2,376	2,310	2,342	2,318	2,366	2,347	2,366	2,400	2,355	2,356
Nonagricultural industries	61,750	62,541	61,740	61,876	62,045	62,186	62,263	62,446	62,615	62,705	62,818	62,612	62,899	62,994	63,011
Unemployed	3,239	3,146	3,306	3,298	3,272	3,324	3,256	3,208	3,155	3,151	2,879	3,078	2,974	3,042	3,002
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	96,262	97,050	96,633	96,717	96,757	96,798	96,857	96,925	96,999	97,064	97,146	97,226	97,290	97,366	97,457
Civilian labor force	57,215	58,094	57,334	57,594	57,618	57,803	57,817	57,885	57,909	58,139	58,230	58,349	58,432	58,574	58,728
Participation rate	59.4	59.9	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.3
Employed	54,396	55,311	54,680	54,684	54,845	55,054	55,075	55,067	55,196	55,315	55,498	55,644	55,681	55,753	55,871
Employment-population ratio[2]	56.5	57.0	56.6	56.5	56.7	56.9	56.9	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.2	57.2	57.3	57.3
Agriculture	830	827	831	849	845	842	842	831	835	847	826	844	800	786	772
Nonagricultural industries	53,566	54,484	53,849	53,835	54,000	54,212	54,233	54,236	54,361	54,468	54,672	54,800	54,881	54,967	55,099
Unemployed	2,819	2,783	2,654	2,910	2,773	2,749	2,742	2,818	2,713	2,824	2,732	2,705	2,751	2,821	2,857
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	14,511	14,934	14,703	14,694	14,719	14,757	14,805	14,823	14,890	14,963	15,051	15,101	15,143	15,126	15,139
Civilian labor force	7,765	7,806	7,785	7,749	7,764	7,775	7,781	7,878	7,712	7,804	7,624	7,886	7,931	7,866	7,925
Participation rate	53.5	52.3	52.9	52.7	52.7	52.7	52.6	53.1	51.8	52.2	50.7	52.2	52.4	52.0	52.3
Employed	6,419	6,500	6,391	6,369	6,445	6,446	6,477	6,573	6,461	6,503	6,325	6,626	6,637	6,542	6,617
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.2	43.5	43.5	43.3	43.8	43.7	43.7	44.3	43.4	43.5	42.0	43.9	43.8	43.3	43.7
Agriculture	275	261	256	267	283	252	260	301	255	257	245	270	250	213	298
Nonagricultural industries	6,144	6,239	6,135	6,102	6,162	6,194	6,217	6,272	6,206	6,246	6,080	6,356	6,387	6,329	6,319
Unemployed	1,346	1,306	1,394	1,380	1,319	1,329	1,304	1,305	1,251	1,301	1,299	1,260	1,294	1,324	1,308
Unemployment rate	17.3	16.7	17.9	17.8	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.7	17.0	16.0	16.3	16.8	16.5
White															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	166,914	168,317	167,545	167,669	167,757	167,853	167,973	168,098	168,222	168,345	168,489	168,639	168,788	168,924	169,044
Civilian labor force	111,950	113,108	112,025	112,207	112,651	112,827	112,720	113,025	112,940	113,139	112,904	113,334	113,625	113,816	113,991
Participation rate	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.9	67.2	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.0	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.4
Employed	106,490	107,808	106,525	106,631	107,192	107,398	107,364	107,576	107,733	107,862	107,853	108,217	108,527	108,570	108,734
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	64.1	63.6	63.6	63.9	64.0	63.9	64.0	34.0	34.1	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.3
Unemployed	5,459	5,300	5,500	5,576	5,459	5,429	5,356	5,449	5,207	5,277	5,051	5,117	5,098	5,246	5,257
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Black															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	23,246	23,604	23,419	23,424	23,455	23,485	23,519	23,549	23,579	23,611	23,650	23,690	23,728	23,762	23,794
Civilian labor force	14,817	15,134	14,943	14,982	14,862	15,019	15,004	15,138	15,010	15,212	15,297	15,184	15,276	15,290	15,306
Participation rate	63.7	64.1	63.8	64.0	63.4	64.0	63.8	64.3	63.7	64.4	64.7	64.1	64.4	64.3	64.3
Employed	13,279	13,542	13,413	13,388	13,326	13,401	13,432	13,584	13,478	13,612	13,699	13,566	13,647	13,673	13,693
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.1	57.4	57.3	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.1	57.7	57.2	57.7	57.9	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.5
Unemployed	1,538	1,592	1,530	1,594	1,536	1,618	1,572	1,554	1,532	1,600	1,598	1,618	1,629	1,617	1,613
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Hispanic origin															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,629	19,213	18,889	18,929	18,977	19,025	19,080	19,131	19,184	19,238	19,292	19,346	19,398	19,454	19,5
Civilian labor force	12,267	12,774	12,390	12,556	12,589	12,543	12,552	12,602	12,624	12,697	12,864	12,871	12,989	13,182	13,1
Participation rate	65.8	66.5	65.6	66.3	66.3	65.9	65.8	65.9	65.8	66.0	66.7	66.5	67.0	67.8	67
Employed	11,127	11,642	11,204	11,375	11,388	11,320	11,357	11,438	11,510	11,567	11,736	11,801	11,928	12,094	12,1
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	60.6	59.3	60.1	60.0	59.5	59.5	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.8	61.0	61.5	62.2	62
Unemployed	1,140	1,132	1,186	1,181	1,201	1,223	1,195	1,164	1,114	1,130	1,128	1,070	1,061	1,088	1,0
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.9	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.3	7

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both white and black population groups.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov,	D
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	124,900	126,708	125,068	125,311	125,706	126,062	126,125	126,428	126,590	126,889	126,988	127,248	127,617	127,644	127
Men	67,377	68,207	67,290	67,527	67,742	67,856	67,932	68,188	68,251	68,376	68,368	68,304	68,647	68,589	68
Women	57,523	58,501	57,778	57,784	57,964	58,206	58,193	58,240	58,339	58,513	58,620	58,944	58,970	59,055	59
Married men, spouse present	42,048	42,417	42,082	42,178	42,297	42,223	42,127	42,395	42,520	42,503	42,588	42,330	42,617	42,631	42
Married women, spouse present	32,063	32,406	32,071	32,117	32,153	32,168	31,983	32,339	32,456	32,634	32,665	32,679	32,537	32,509	32
Women who maintain families	7,164	7,363	7,271	7,281	7,299	7,372	7,366	7,323	7,364	7,253	7,338	7,420	7,392	7,444	7
Class of worker															
Agriculture:															
Wage and salary workers	1,814	1,869	1,776	1,944	1,933	1,863	1,852	1,957	1,883	1,860	1,814	1,834	1,813	1,829	1
Self-employed workers	1,580	1,518	1,535	1,540	1,529	1,560	1,502	1,472	1,490	1,546	1,525	1,557	1,560	1,464	1
Unpaid family workers	45	56	42	46	37	43	51	48	36	53	64	91	71	68	
Nonagricultural industries:															
Wage and salary workers	112,448	114,171	112,742	112,801	113,188	113,535	113,577	113,940	114,000	114,278	114,539	114,765	115,018	115,133	11
Government	18,362	18,217	18,206	18,114	18,233	18,141	18,307	18,240	18,280	18,280	18,265	18,092	18,132	18,270	1
Private industries	94,086	95,954	94,536	94,687	94,955	95,394	95,270	95,700	95,720	95,998	96,274	96,673	96,886	96,863	9
Private households	963	928	964	936	894	911	873	925	829	930	973	981	992	956	
Other	93,123	95,025	93,572	93,751	94,061	94,483	94,397	94,775	94,891	95,068	95,301	95,692	95,894	95,907	9
Self-employed workers	8,902	8,971	8,881	8,927	8,948	9,041	9,045	8,882	9,027	8,984	8,896	8,811	8,967	9,023	
Unpaid family workers	110	122	105	91	114	105	104	121	127	128	122	129	137	140	
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,473	4,315	4,411	4,210	4,429	4,451	4,466	4,311	4,325	4,338	4,339	4,302	4,286	3,983	
Slack work or business conditions	2,471	2,388	2,492	2,288	2,509	2,507	2,581	2,255	2,391	2,552	2,437	2,398	2,258	2,107	
Could only find part-time work	1,702	1,605	1,589	1,544	1,608	1,608	1,577	1,704	1,584	1,549	1,596	1,617	1,683	1,559	
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,734	17,770	17,406	17,435	17,621	17,743	17,712	17,643	17,960	17,877	18,184	17,823	17,754	17,957	1
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,279	4,123	4,258	3,940	4,224	4,224	4,251	4,109	4,161	4,150	4,182	4,130	4,118	3,815	
Slack work or business conditions	2,346	2,263	2,394	2,155	2,362	2,363	2,462	2,136	2,282	2,422	2,310	2,284	2,147	2,001	
Could only find part-time work	1,663	1,576	1,560	1,509	1,588	1,573	1,543	1,655	1,558	1,517	1,588	1,580	1,647	1,543	
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,093	17,150	16,775	16,780	17,002	17,114	17,068	17,039	17,298	17,250	17,555	17,204	17,123	17,313	1

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, all workers	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.3	16.7	17.9	17.8	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.7	17.0	16.0	16.3	16.8	16.5
Men, 20 years and over	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Women, 20 years and over	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
White, total	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.5	14.2	15.4	15.5	14.5	14.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	13.4	13.6	14.1	13.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.6	15.5	16.1	16.3	15.4	15.9	15.3	15.3	14.9	16.1	15.7	14.8	15.4	15.5	14.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.4	12.9	14.6	14.6	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.9	11.9	11.6	12.6	12.6
Men, 20 years and over	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Women, 20 years and over	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
Black, total	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	35.7	33.6	34.9	34.2	32.9	32.7	32.9	29.7	31.6	33.5	37.0	34.0	34.2	35.4	34.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	37.1	36.9	38.9	38.1	32.5	36.3	34.9	30.0	36.6	43.0	38.2	37.2	36.5	41.2	38.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	34.3	30.3	31.0	30.6	33.3	29.1	30.8	29.3	26.9	22.4	35.8	30.9	31.9	30.0	31.2
Men, 20 years and over	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.3	8.3	9.7	9.3	9.2	8.8
Women, 20 years and over	8.6	8.7	7.5	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.2
Hispanic origin, total	9.3	8.9	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.7
Married men, spouse present	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Married women, spouse present	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Women who maintain families	8.0	8.2	6.8	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.5	7.8	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.4
Full-time workers	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Part-time workers	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Industry															
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4
Mining	5.2	5.1	6.9	5.2	6.3	6.5	4.6	2.2	4.9	3.0	4.5	5.1	5.8	4.9	7.6
Construction	11.5	10.1	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.4
Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8
Durable goods	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7
Nondurable goods	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.7	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.0
Transportation and public utilities	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Services	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2
Government workers	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	11.1	10.2	12.3	10.7	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.3	9.6	9.1	7.6	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.3

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks	2,700	2,633	2,683	2,774	2,736	2,632	2,450	2,754	2,544	2,603	2,534	2,522	2,556	2,819	2,671
5 to 14 weeks	2,342	2,287	2,368	2,370	2,291	2,305	2,330	2,310	2,201	2,307	2,199	2,245	2,265	2,252	2,357
15 weeks and over	2,363	2,316	2,367	2,369	2,322	2,406	2,387	2,354	2,353	2,326	2,273	2,277	2,294	2,184	2,179
15 to 26 weeks	1,085	1,053	1,120	1,114	1,097	1,102	1,098	1,048	1,051	994	1,003	1,040	1,062	1,018	976
27 weeks and over	1,278	1,262	1,247	1,255	1,225	1,304	1,289	1,306	1,302	1,332	1,270	1,237	1,232	1,166	1,203
Mean duration, in weeks	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.2	16.6	17.2	17.3	16.9	17.2	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.0	15.8
Median duration, in weeks	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.7	7.8

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers[1]	3,476	3,370	3,512	3,586	3,543	3,508	3,535	3,409	3,399	3,348	3,095	3,236	3,171	3,261	3,221
On temporary layoff	1,030	1,021	1,024	1,106	1,041	1,031	1,092	1,070	1,000	980	931	989	957	994	987
Not on temporary layoff	2,446	2,349	2,488	2,480	2,502	2,477	2,443	2,339	2,399	2,368	2,164	2,247	2,214	2,267	2,234
Job leavers	824	774	879	835	749	783	723	688	702	754	775	800	797	825	845
Reentrants	2,525	2,512	2,443	2,481	2,499	2,538	2,487	2,709	2,437	2,522	2,467	2,441	2,489	2,523	2,556
New entrants	579	580	587	620	603	593	567	546	545	590	552	559	577	586	626
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	46.9	46.6	47.3	47.7	47.9	47.3	48.3	46.4	48.0	46.4	44.9	46.0	45.1	45.3	44.4
On temporary layoff	13.9	14.1	13.8	14.7	14.1	13.9	14.9	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.5	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.6
Not on temporary layoff	33.0	32.5	33.5	33.0	33.8	33.4	33.4	31.8	33.9	32.8	31.4	31.9	31.5	31.5	30.8
Job leavers	11.1	10.7	11.8	11.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.7
Reentrants	34.1	34.7	32.9	33.0	33.8	34.2	34.0	36.8	34.4	35.0	35.8	34.7	35.4	35.1	35.3
New entrants	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.6
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Job leavers	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and over	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
16 to 24 years	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.8	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9
16 to 19 years	17.3	16.7	17.9	17.8	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.7	17.0	16.0	16.3	16.8	16.5
16 to 17 years	20.2	18.9	20.5	20.1	19.9	19.4	19.0	19.5	18.5	19.5	18.9	17.6	18.0	17.0	19.3
18 to 19 years	15.3	15.2	16.2	16.2	14.3	15.6	15.3	14.4	14.1	14.6	15.7	14.7	15.3	17.0	14.7
20 to 24 years	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1
25 years and over	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
25 to 54 years	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
55 years and over	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3
Men, 16 years and over	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1
16 to 24 years	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.5	13.1	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.3
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.0	18.7	17.9	17.6	17.5	19.3	18.2	17.5	18.1	18.4	17.4
16 to 17 years	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.2	20.5	20.5	23.4	21.5	19.2	19.6	18.9	20.6
18 to 19 years	16.5	16.3	17.2	16.8	14.3	17.1	16.2	15.5	15.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	17.1	19.0	15.4
20 to 24 years	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.1	9.6	9.6	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.3
25 years and over	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
55 years and over	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4
Women, 16 years and over	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5
16 to 24 years	11.6	11.3	11.7	12.7	11.5	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.4
16 to 19 years	16.1	15.2	16.8	16.6	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.8	13.8	15.8	14.4	14.4	15.2	15.5
16 to 17 years	19.2	16.9	19.6	18.4	18.0	17.4	16.7	18.4	17.3	15.2	16.3	16.0	16.2	15.1	18.1
18 to 19 years	14.0	14.0	15.2	15.4	14.4	14.0	14.3	13.2	13.0	12.8	15.2	13.1	13.4	15.0	14.0
20 to 24 years	9.0	9.0	8.6	10.4	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9
25 years and over	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1996[P]	State	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1996[P]
Alabama	6.3	5.0	5.0	Missouri	4.2	4.1	4.5
Alaska	7.6	7.2	7.5	Montana	6.2	4.9	4.6
Arizona	4.6	5.5	5.2	Nebraska	2.7	2.7	2.7
Arkansas	4.8	5.5	5.2	Nevada	5.2	5.2	5.0
California	8.0	7.0	6.9	New Hampshire	3.6	4.4	3.9
Colorado	4.2	3.8	3.7	New Jersey	6.5	6.1	6.2
Connecticut	5.6	5.0	5.1	New Mexico	6.5	6.9	7.1
Delaware	4.8	5.2	5.4	New York	6.3	5.9	6.0
District of Columbia	8.9	8.4	7.3	North Carolina	4.5	4.2	4.0
Florida	5.4	5.2	4.9	North Dakota	3.2	2.5	2.7
Georgia	4.9	4.3	4.5	Ohio	5.2	4.7	5.0
Hawaii	5.8	5.5	6.0	Oklahoma	4.5	4.1	4.3
Idaho	5.7	4.8	5.0	Oregon	5.0	5.2	5.5
Illinois	5.2	5.1	5.0	Pennsylvania	6.0	5.0	4.7
Indiana	4.7	3.9	3.6	Rhode Island	6.8	4.4	4.9
Iowa	3.5	3.3	3.4	South Carolina	5.3	6.1	6.1
Kansas	4.2	4.1	4.0	South Dakota	2.9	2.8	2.9
Kentucky	5.5	4.8	5.0	Tennessee	5.5	4.9	5.1
Louisiana	6.5	7.3	6.1	Texas	6.2	5.2	5.5
Maine	5.4	5.0	4.2	Utah	3.4	3.1	3.0
Maryland	5.2	4.6	4.4	Vermont	4.4	4.5	4.5
Massachusetts	5.3	4.1	3.9	Virginia	4.5	4.3	4.0
Michigan	5.2	4.8	4.7	Washington	6.4	5.7	5.8
Minnesota	3.8	3.6	3.7	West Virginia	8.2	7.2	7.2
Mississippi	6.2	5.8	5.5	Wisconsin	3.8	3.1	3.1
				Wyoming	4.6	4.7	4.6

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1996[P]	State	Nov. 1995	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1996[P]
Alabama	1,815.9	1,827.1	1,829.6	Missouri	2,538.1	2,575.7	2,581.3
Alaska	264.0	265.9	264.6	Montana	352.7	359.5	361.6
Arizona	1,804.9	1,875.7	1,890.2	Nebraska	817.7	831.5	838.2
Arkansas	1,077.5	1,093.7	1,095.5	Nevada	814.3	860.2	869.8
California	12,555.3	12,849.9	12,879.6	New Hampshire	545.3	552.0	551.4
Colorado	1,870.4	1,894.7	1,902.4	New Jersey	3,621.0	3,650.6	3,655.5
Connecticut	1,563.1	1,584.7	1,583.7	New Mexico	700.2	716.5	718.6
Delaware	369.1	375.7	376.8	New York	7,895.2	7,953.2	7,953.4
District of Columbia	638.4	626.8	627.1	North Carolina	3,481.2	3,537.8	3,543.8
Florida	6,082.1	6,236.2	6,251.3	North Dakota	305.3	311.6	312.0
Georgia	3,475.9	3,558.5	3,573.5	Ohio	5,277.8	5,318.5	5,318.2
Hawaii	530.6	524.6	522.2	Oklahoma	1,332.2	1,364.6	1,369.8
Idaho	482.9	504.0	502.5	Oregon	1,437.9	1,492.7	1,502.0
Illinois	5,635.7	5,721.7	5,727.5	Pennsylvania	5,253.9	5,289.0	5,287.8
Indiana	2,794.7	2,809.0	2,808.9	Rhode Island	443.2	444.2	446.4
Iowa	1,367.7	1,388.9	1,392.5	South Carolina	1,659.6	1,688.9	1,701.0
Kansas	1,211.1	1,238.8	1,249.7	South Dakota	348.7	354.1	356.1
Kentucky	1,652.9	1,678.4	1,681.1	Tennessee	2,535.6	2,582.1	2,587.5
Louisiana	1,794.9	1,803.0	1,806.7	Texas	8,141.0	8,338.9	8,357.8
Maine	544.6	544.5	545.5	Utah	926.4	970.4	973.3
Maryland	2,184.1	2,191.7	2,194.4	Vermont	272.2	276.5	276.1
Massachusetts	2,997.9	3,031.1	3,037.1	Virginia	3,084.5	3,137.6	3,140.2
Michigan	4,266.0	4,355.4	4,355.5	Washington	2,342.9	2,433.8	2,437.9
Minnesota	2,391.5	2,437.7	2,445.9	West Virginia	692.5	697.0	698.0
Mississippi	1,073.9	1,072.1	1,074.5	Wisconsin	2,566.2	2,605.7	2,609.9
				Wyoming	220.1	221.5	221.4

[P] = preliminary

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
	1995	1996[P]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[P]
TOTAL	117,203	119,549	118,136	118,070	118,579	118,737	118,928	119,335	119,537	119,772	120,052	120,050	120,311	120,438
PRIVATE SECTOR	97,892	100,089	98,789	98,734	99,214	99,343	99,531	99,877	100,091	100,288	100,446	100,531	100,803	100,953
GOODS-PRODUCING	24,206	24,258	24,160	24,112	24,254	24,196	24,209	24,262	24,274	24,264	24,298	24,257	24,284	24,308
Mining[1]	580	570	570	569	573	574	573	576	575	570	570	567	566	567
Metal mining	51	52	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	53
Oil and gas extraction	318	311	310	310	313	314	314	316	314	310	311	309	308	309
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	106	108	107	107	107	108	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	108
Construction	5,158	5,405	5,223	5,234	5,349	5,340	5,353	5,384	5,401	5,427	5,437	5,449	5,464	5,487
General building contractors	1,200	1,229	1,202	1,205	1,218	1,223	1,227	1,229	1,232	1,231	1,232	1,233	1,233	1,238
Heavy construction, except building	751	764	750	741	764	769	765	764	768	769	770	765	765	763
Special trades contractors	3,207	3,412	3,271	3,288	3,367	3,348	3,361	3,391	3,401	3,427	3,435	3,451	3,466	3,486
Manufacturing	18,468	18,282	18,367	18,309	18,332	18,282	18,283	18,302	18,298	18,267	18,291	18,241	18,254	18,254
Production workers	12,787	12,625	12,708	12,656	12,671	12,619	12,624	12,631	12,634	12,614	12,626	12,591	12,606	12,605
Durable goods	10,654	10,676	10,667	10,643	10,659	10,623	10,654	10,679	10,696	10,680	10,711	10,675	10,684	10,690
Production workers	7,298	7,309	7,309	7,288	7,298	7,263	7,289	7,300	7,326	7,313	7,339	7,307	7,318	7,321
Lumber and wood products	764	764	763	750	756	755	761	762	767	764	769	766	769	770
Furniture and fixtures	509	501	506	503	502	500	498	500	500	500	499	500	499	501
Stone, clay, and glass products	538	536	534	532	536	536	534	537	536	535	536	537	538	537
Primary metal industries	710	705	709	709	708	706	704	705	708	700	706	706	702	702
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	241	238	240	240	240	239	238	239	239	237	237	237	234	234
Fabricated metal products	1,438	1,451	1,441	1,442	1,443	1,442	1,440	1,443	1,450	1,454	1,456	1,456	1,459	1,461
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,059	2,087	2,084	2,085	2,083	2,087	2,086	2,087	2,088	2,088	2,089	2,082	2,088	2,087
Computer and office equipment	351	359	357	357	357	358	358	360	359	357	359	359	360	360
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,625	1,650	1,645	1,646	1,652	1,651	1,650	1,652	1,651	1,656	1,654	1,649	1,648	1,646
Electronic components and accessories	582	613	605	609	614	614	615	615	614	616	615	613	611	611
Transportation equipment	1,785	1,765	1,764	1,757	1,759	1,726	1,763	1,773	1,775	1,766	1,784	1,764	1,764	1,772
Motor vehicles and equipment	968	954	959	956	957	924	958	965	967	950	967	955	950	951
Aircraft and parts	449	454	446	446	446	445	447	449	446	453	454	455	463	469
Instruments and related products	837	832	831	831	831	832	832	834	835	832	833	831	833	830
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	389	386	390	388	389	388	386	386	386	385	385	384	384	384
Nondurable goods	7,814	7,606	7,700	7,666	7,673	7,659	7,629	7,623	7,602	7,587	7,580	7,566	7,570	7,564
Production workers	5,489	5,316	5,399	5,368	5,373	5,356	5,335	5,331	5,308	5,301	5,287	5,284	5,288	5,284
Food and kindred products	1,680	1,654	1,674	1,672	1,675	1,675	1,666	1,664	1,647	1,640	1,641	1,639	1,641	1,646
Tobacco products	42	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39	40	41	42
Textile mill products	667	636	649	640	644	642	636	637	637	637	633	631	633	628
Apparel and other textile products	930	847	883	868	873	863	859	853	847	849	837	835	834	827
Paper and allied products	692	677	685	684	682	681	677	679	676	672	673	674	674	675
Printing and publishing	1,543	1,528	1,535	1,533	1,531	1,531	1,527	1,525	1,528	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,528	1,525
Chemicals and allied products	1,035	1,021	1,025	1,026	1,025	1,027	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,019	1,021	1,017	1,017	1,017
Petroleum and coal products	144	139	140	140	140	140	139	139	140	139	139	139	138	138
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	976	968	967	964	963	960	962	963	969	968	976	971	971	974
Leather and leather products	106	96	101	98	99	99	98	97	97	96	94	93	93	92
SERVICE-PRODUCING	92,997	95,291	93,976	93,958	94,325	94,541	94,719	95,073	95,263	95,508	95,754	95,793	96,027	96,130
Transportation and public utilities	6,165	6,318	6,249	6,254	6,270	6,289	6,294	6,311	6,329	6,333	6,342	6,337	6,338	6,355
Transportation	3,918	4,036	3,977	3,980	3,994	4,008	4,015	4,028	4,045	4,051	4,056	4,052	4,059	4,065
Railroad transportation	239	232	237	235	234	233	233	232	231	229	230	230	231	231
Local and interurban passenger transit	423	452	436	436	439	441	442	450	454	458	463	458	458	460
Trucking and warehousing	1,867	1,880	1,874	1,874	1,879	1,883	1,882	1,891	1,891	1,888	1,882	1,877	1,877	1,872
Water transportation	174	172	172	172	171	171	173	167	171	172	173	171	172	173
Transportation by air	788	847	820	822	827	834	837	837	844	848	850	855	859	866
Pipelines, except natural gas	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Transportation services	413	440	424	427	430	432	434	437	440	442	444	447	448	449
Communications and public utilities	2,247	2,282	2,272	2,274	2,276	2,281	2,279	2,283	2,284	2,282	2,286	2,285	2,279	2,290
Communications	1,333	1,387	1,362	1,367	1,371	1,378	1,378	1,384	1,388	1,391	1,398	1,398	1,393	1,403
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	914	895	910	907	905	903	901	899	896	891	888	887	886	887
Wholesale trade	6,412	6,587	6,498	6,512	6,529	6,548	6,550	6,567	6,575	6,585	6,603	6,619	6,643	6,648
Retail trade	21,173	21,591	21,334	21,268	21,340	21,343	21,422	21,499	21,575	21,671	21,672	21,702	21,803	21,835
Building materials and garden supplies	871	914	882	882	880	887	896	907	917	922	923	930	936	940
General merchandise stores	2,678	2,719	2,674	2,651	2,674	2,681	2,679	2,728	2,721	2,732	2,745	2,737	2,765	2,763
Department stores	2,348	2,398	2,348	2,330	2,354	2,362	2,358	2,409	2,408	2,413	2,422	2,415	2,442	2,437

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Thousands]

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
	1995	1996[P]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[P]	Dec.[P]
d stores	3,364	3,428	3,402	3,399	3,401	3,402	3,401	3,416	3,420	3,435	3,442	3,440	3,454	3,454	3,457
omotive dealers and ervice stations	2,190	2,274	2,220	2,227	2,234	2,242	2,253	2,259	2,272	2,285	2,291	2,297	2,303	2,308	2,314
w and used car dealers	996	1,030	1,008	1,011	1,015	1,020	1,025	1,027	1,030	1,034	1,037	1,039	1,041	1,042	1,045
arel and accessory stores	1,127	1,102	1,106	1,100	1,099	1,100	1,098	1,100	1,101	1,103	1,098	1,100	1,108	1,105	1,101
niture and home furnishings ores	942	978	945	949	949	951	957	963	972	981	989	991	998	1,006	1,017
ng and drinking places	7,350	7,485	7,441	7,405	7,440	7,413	7,469	7,454	7,485	7,528	7,489	7,504	7,517	7,528	7,555
cellaneous retail stablishments	2,652	2,691	2,664	2,655	2,663	2,667	2,669	2,672	2,680	2,685	2,695	2,703	2,722	2,731	2,746
nce, insurance, and l estate	6,830	6,977	6,887	6,894	6,919	6,932	6,942	6,964	6,967	6,987	6,999	7,009	7,026	7,036	7,053
ance	3,238	3,325	3,266	3,277	3,288	3,293	3,303	3,315	3,319	3,329	3,339	3,341	3,355	3,361	3,372
pository institutions	2,026	2,028	2,020	2,022	2,023	2,020	2,023	2,026	2,029	2,030	2,028	2,029	2,035	2,035	2,036
Commercial banks	1,467	1,472	1,465	1,467	1,467	1,464	1,467	1,469	1,469	1,472	1,471	1,474	1,478	1,479	1,481
Savings institutions	275	264	267	266	266	266	266	267	268	265	265	261	260	258	257
ndepository institutions	462	513	484	490	496	501	505	507	509	514	519	522	526	530	534
curity and commodity rokers	523	541	528	529	531	532	534	538	541	543	548	547	549	552	555
lding and other investment ffices	227	242	234	236	238	240	241	244	240	242	244	243	245	244	247
urance	2,238	2,260	2,251	2,253	2,255	2,258	2,256	2,261	2,259	2,261	2,259	2,265	2,263	2,263	2,267
surance carriers	1,541	1,550	1,546	1,547	1,547	1,549	1,549	1,552	1,551	1,553	1,551	1,554	1,551	1,550	1,553
surance agents, brokers, nd service	697	709	705	706	708	709	707	709	708	708	708	711	712	713	714
l estate	1,354	1,393	1,370	1,364	1,376	1,381	1,383	1,388	1,389	1,397	1,401	1,403	1,409	1,412	1,414
vices[1]	33,107	34,360	33,661	33,694	33,902	34,035	34,114	34,274	34,378	34,448	34,532	34,607	34,709	34,771	34,883
icultural services	579	613	591	593	602	603	606	605	615	619	619	617	621	627	620
els and other lodging places	1,657	1,682	1,648	1,652	1,657	1,662	1,673	1,681	1,704	1,690	1,684	1,686	1,690	1,692	1,698
sonal services	1,164	1,179	1,167	1,170	1,174	1,174	1,179	1,177	1,174	1,174	1,179	1,182	1,184	1,185	1,189
siness services	6,786	7,174	6,963	6,942	7,026	7,058	7,085	7,152	7,188	7,225	7,269	7,267	7,292	7,281	7,326
rvices to buildings	882	892	892	883	899	899	900	903	895	893	893	891	894	885	884
rsonnel supply services	2,475	2,633	2,534	2,510	2,552	2,565	2,569	2,622	2,648	2,668	2,696	2,691	2,697	2,670	2,685
Help supply services	2,189	2,331	2,239	2,216	2,254	2,265	2,272	2,322	2,352	2,368	2,393	2,387	2,391	2,361	2,373
mputer and data rocessing services	1,080	1,200	1,137	1,140	1,148	1,155	1,169	1,184	1,195	1,206	1,218	1,226	1,239	1,252	1,267
o repair services nd parking	1,020	1,091	1,047	1,051	1,059	1,066	1,072	1,078	1,085	1,096	1,105	1,108	1,117	1,121	1,132
cellaneous repair services	356	365	359	358	359	361	363	364	366	365	366	367	366	371	371
tion pictures	489	526	508	513	515	520	517	525	529	532	524	539	536	529	535
usement and recreation ervices	1,436	1,518	1,473	1,490	1,505	1,519	1,517	1,516	1,504	1,514	1,515	1,522	1,534	1,548	1,560
alth services	9,257	9,565	9,412	9,427	9,463	9,499	9,520	9,555	9,565	9,576	9,591	9,621	9,642	9,661	9,677
ffices and clinics of medical doctors	1,606	1,672	1,635	1,638	1,644	1,650	1,659	1,668	1,674	1,677	1,681	1,686	1,689	1,692	1,699
ursing and personal care acilities	1,693	1,742	1,715	1,718	1,722	1,728	1,733	1,740	1,744	1,747	1,749	1,751	1,754	1,757	1,761
ospitals	3,784	3,852	3,818	3,822	3,833	3,842	3,844	3,851	3,847	3,849	3,849	3,863	3,869	3,875	3,882
ome health care services	626	657	650	648	653	655	658	658	658	656	658	661	663	664	662
gal services	923	932	924	925	927	927	926	929	929	933	935	934	937	941	943
ucational services	1,959	2,002	1,978	1,969	1,985	1,991	1,994	1,987	2,001	2,017	2,014	2,005	2,015	2,025	2,026
cial services	2,333	2,395	2,360	2,362	2,372	2,377	2,385	2,395	2,395	2,390	2,392	2,410	2,416	2,420	2,421
hild day care services	564	572	567	567	568	569	569	571	570	568	577	575	580	579	579
sidential care	640	665	649	651	654	656	661	663	665	669	672	672	673	675	675
seums and botanical and ological gardens	80	85	82	83	83	83	84	85	85	85	85	85	85	86	87
mbership organizations	2,132	2,146	2,136	2,135	2,137	2,136	2,137	2,147	2,148	2,146	2,154	2,150	2,151	2,153	2,155
gineering and management ervices	2,747	2,895	2,821	2,833	2,847	2,867	2,863	2,885	2,897	2,893	2,906	2,921	2,930	2,938	2,950
gineering and architectural ervices	814	844	825	825	827	829	834	838	848	844	848	853	854	859	861
anagement and public relations	817	905	865	873	881	894	892	897	900	903	907	917	922	931	937
ernment	19,310	19,459	19,347	19,336	19,365	19,394	19,397	19,458	19,446	19,484	19,606	19,519	19,508	19,485	19,516
deral	2,822	2,757	2,790	2,783	2,780	2,780	2,777	2,776	2,756	2,752	2,739	2,739	2,731	2,732	2,720
ederal, except Postal Service	1,978	1,900	1,939	1,930	1,926	1,922	1,920	1,918	1,906	1,897	1,888	1,883	1,878	1,872	1,864
te	4,642	4,645	4,634	4,625	4,636	4,640	4,645	4,655	4,654	4,659	4,674	4,658	4,640	4,638	4,648
ducation	1,931	1,960	1,939	1,933	1,945	1,952	1,956	1,963	1,968	1,981	1,984	1,975	1,960	1,958	1,967
ther State government	2,711	2,685	2,695	2,692	2,691	2,688	2,689	2,692	2,686	2,678	2,690	2,683	2,680	2,680	2,681
cal	11,847	12,058	11,923	11,928	11,949	11,974	11,975	12,027	12,036	12,073	12,193	12,122	12,137	12,115	12,148
ducation	6,603	6,740	6,649	6,646	6,659	6,675	6,682	6,690	6,719	6,768	6,862	6,787	6,794	6,796	6,801
ther local government	5,244	5,318	5,274	5,282	5,290	5,299	5,293	5,337	5,317	5,305	5,331	5,335	5,343	5,319	5,347

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

P Preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
	1995	1996[p]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
PRIVATE SECTOR	34.5	34.4	34.3	33.8	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.7	34.2	34.4	34.7	34.3	34.5	34.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	41.0	41.0	40.6	39.7	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.3
MINING	44.7	45.3	44.7	44.1	45.3	45.7	45.0	45.2	45.9	44.9	44.8	45.4	45.4	44.7	46.1
MANUFACTURING	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.0	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	42.0
Overtime hours	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7
Durable goods	42.4	42.4	41.9	40.9	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.7
Overtime hours	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.8	40.1	39.1	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.0
Furniture and fixtures	39.6	39.4	39.4	35.7	39.1	39.4	39.2	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.8	40.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.0	43.3	42.9	42.1	43.5	43.2	43.4	43.2	43.5	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.5
Primary metal industries	44.0	44.1	43.7	43.2	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.2	44.2	44.0	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.1	44.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.4	44.5	44.2	44.3	44.9	44.5	44.1	44.4	44.5	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.6	44.8	44.4
Fabricated metal products	42.3	42.4	42.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.1	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.0	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.3	41.6	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.8
Transportation equipment	43.8	44.0	42.7	42.4	43.1	42.2	44.6	44.5	44.4	43.9	44.7	44.3	43.9	44.1	44.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.3	43.7	42.1	46.0	46.5	45.7	45.5	46.4	45.2	44.7	44.5	45.2
Instruments and related products	41.4	41.7	41.2	40.2	41.8	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.9	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.9	39.7	39.5	37.7	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.5
Nondurable goods	40.5	40.5	40.2	38.7	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.7	41.0
Overtime hours	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4
Food and kindred products	41.1	41.0	40.6	39.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.5
Textile mill products	40.8	40.5	40.3	36.1	40.5	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.3	41.6
Apparel and other textile products	37.0	37.0	36.8	33.5	36.8	36.9	36.5	37.2	37.6	37.1	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.3	37.6
Paper and allied products	43.1	43.3	42.9	41.5	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.8
Printing and publishing	38.2	38.2	37.8	37.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.3
Chemicals and allied products	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.5	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.5	41.5	41.6	40.3	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.9
Leather and leather products	38.0	38.2	37.7	34.8	37.6	37.8	37.6	38.3	38.5	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.4	39.2	39.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.2	32.7	32.8	32.5	32.5	33.0	32.5	32.6	33.0	32.6	32.8	33.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	39.5	39.7	39.6	38.8	39.8	39.9	39.4	39.2	40.0	39.4	39.7	40.1	39.6	39.9	40.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.3	38.3	38.2	37.8	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.7	38.0	38.3	38.5	38.1	38.3	38.6
RETAIL TRADE	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.8

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
	1995	1996[p]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	$ 11.44	$ 11.82	$11.61	$11.62	$11.65	$11.68	$11.72	$11.74	$11.83	$11.81	$11.87	$11.91	$11.90	$11.99	$12.05
Goods-producing	13.04	13.47	13.19	13.30	13.26	13.25	13.40	13.38	13.45	13.48	13.56	13.56	13.57	13.62	13.70
Mining	15.30	15.60	15.51	15.48	15.49	15.46	15.44	15.45	15.59	15.62	15.63	15.67	15.65	15.76	15.82
Construction	15.08	15.43	15.15	15.25	15.23	15.24	15.28	15.31	15.40	15.46	15.49	15.53	15.55	15.55	15.67
Manufacturing	12.37	12.78	12.51	12.63	12.56	12.55	12.74	12.73	12.77	12.79	12.89	12.87	12.88	12.93	13.01
Excluding overtime	11.74	12.12	11.89	12.00	11.93	11.91	12.09	12.06	12.12	12.15	12.22	12.21	12.21	12.26	12.31
Service-producing	10.89	11.27	11.08	11.06	11.11	11.16	11.15	11.18	11.29	11.25	11.30	11.36	11.35	11.45	11.51
Transportation and public utilities	14.23	14.52	14.39	14.39	14.43	14.47	14.49	14.50	14.55	14.52	14.61	14.58	14.50	14.58	14.56
Wholesale trade	12.43	12.84	12.60	12.58	12.63	12.70	12.71	12.71	12.91	12.81	12.88	12.99	12.91	13.08	13.16
Retail trade	7.69	7.98	7.81	7.83	7.85	7.88	7.90	7.93	8.00	7.96	8.01	8.01	8.09	8.13	8.15
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.33	12.80	12.55	12.55	12.60	12.68	12.64	12.76	12.86	12.77	12.85	12.92	12.86	13.01	13.05
Services	11.39	11.80	11.57	11.59	11.62	11.67	11.65	11.69	11.79	11.78	11.82	11.89	11.90	12.00	12.08
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)	7.40	7.40	7.44	7.41	7.42	7.40	7.40	7.39	7.44	7.41	7.45	7.45	7.42	7.45	–

– Data not available.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996[P]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[P]	Dec.[P]
PRIVATE SECTOR	$ 11.44	$ 11.82	$11.61	$11.71	$11.69	$11.69	$11.75	$11.73	$11.76	$11.74	$11.77	$11.96	$11.96	$12.00	$12.07
MINING	15.30	15.60	15.54	15.63	15.62	15.51	15.55	15.44	15.57	15.53	15.51	15.72	15.54	15.66	15.86
CONSTRUCTION	15.08	15.43	15.13	15.24	15.14	15.13	15.19	15.27	15.32	15.48	15.55	15.73	15.73	15.59	15.64
MANUFACTURING	12.37	12.78	12.60	12.66	12.57	12.54	12.73	12.71	12.75	12.79	12.79	12.90	12.84	12.92	13.09
Durable goods	12.94	13.34	13.14	13.18	13.13	13.05	13.29	13.27	13.32	13.35	13.38	13.51	13.42	13.49	13.66
Lumber and wood products	10.12	10.44	10.29	10.28	10.23	10.29	10.33	10.34	10.45	10.47	10.53	10.56	10.56	10.57	10.65
Furniture and fixtures	9.82	10.15	10.00	10.00	9.95	10.00	10.06	10.08	10.11	10.13	10.19	10.27	10.28	10.28	10.42
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.41	12.81	12.53	12.60	12.56	12.59	12.76	12.74	12.81	12.93	12.91	12.99	12.91	12.93	12.93
Primary metal industries	14.62	14.99	14.70	14.85	14.71	14.74	15.00	14.83	14.92	15.09	15.03	15.19	15.10	15.20	15.21
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	17.35	17.85	17.35	17.66	17.50	17.61	17.92	17.57	17.69	18.01	17.88	18.15	17.99	18.12	18.13
Fabricated metal products	12.12	12.48	12.39	12.35	12.29	12.28	12.43	12.42	12.49	12.48	12.51	12.64	12.52	12.60	12.77
Industrial machinery and equipment	13.25	13.59	13.47	13.45	13.40	13.36	13.44	13.45	13.52	13.55	13.64	13.77	13.71	13.81	14.02
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.69	12.16	11.93	11.95	11.87	11.91	12.00	12.08	12.18	12.24	12.27	12.34	12.32	12.34	12.53
Transportation equipment	16.76	17.23	16.92	16.92	16.99	16.68	17.27	17.24	17.27	17.33	17.32	17.50	17.30	17.37	17.60
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.36	17.83	17.60	17.48	17.54	17.11	17.97	17.92	17.91	17.97	17.87	18.12	17.81	17.92	18.18
Instruments and related products	12.71	13.14	12.89	12.99	12.94	12.97	13.03	13.04	13.09	13.18	13.18	13.31	13.26	13.31	13.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10.06	10.40	10.28	10.32	10.26	10.25	10.35	10.36	10.35	10.39	10.39	10.49	10.48	10.54	10.59
Nondurable goods	11.58	11.97	11.84	11.92	11.80	11.83	11.93	11.89	11.93	12.01	11.96	12.02	12.01	12.11	12.26
Food and kindred products	10.94	11.22	11.18	11.09	11.05	11.11	11.21	11.20	11.24	11.27	11.18	11.21	11.18	11.40	11.53
Tobacco products	19.48	19.54	17.84	18.51	18.32	19.55	20.55	21.19	21.52	21.09	20.44	18.65	17.99	18.91	18.84
Textile mill products	9.41	9.68	9.57	9.56	9.54	9.55	9.65	9.61	9.67	9.67	9.71	9.77	9.72	9.76	9.91
Apparel and other textile products	7.64	7.95	7.82	7.87	7.81	7.85	7.94	7.93	7.98	7.94	7.93	7.99	8.02	8.01	8.14
Paper and allied products	14.23	14.68	14.51	14.59	14.43	14.45	14.61	14.59	14.64	14.79	14.70	14.74	14.75	14.85	15.03
Printing and publishing	12.33	12.65	12.49	12.48	12.48	12.52	12.52	12.53	12.53	12.62	12.69	12.82	12.80	12.81	12.94
Chemicals and allied products	15.63	16.20	16.06	16.10	15.98	16.03	16.17	16.07	16.15	16.19	16.25	16.29	16.32	16.40	16.44
Petroleum and coal products	19.36	19.31	19.43	19.40	19.53	19.20	19.30	18.97	18.86	19.00	18.96	19.33	19.32	19.53	20.42
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	10.91	11.23	11.15	11.12	11.14	11.14	11.19	11.19	11.16	11.24	11.23	11.30	11.27	11.32	11.47
Leather and leather products	8.17	8.57	8.34	8.51	8.42	8.46	8.41	8.43	8.48	8.44	8.63	8.70	8.72	8.73	8.86
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.23	14.52	14.44	14.45	14.45	14.44	14.49	14.43	14.47	14.51	14.55	14.63	14.54	14.61	14.61
WHOLESALE TRADE	12.43	12.84	12.61	12.65	12.66	12.67	12.76	12.72	12.85	12.80	12.82	13.00	12.91	13.04	13.17
RETAIL TRADE	7.69	7.98	7.80	7.89	7.87	7.90	7.92	7.92	7.97	7.92	7.95	8.06	8.11	8.13	8.14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	12.33	12.80	12.57	12.62	12.71	12.74	12.76	12.75	12.76	12.69	12.72	12.90	12.88	12.97	13.07
SERVICES	11.39	11.80	11.66	11.73	11.72	11.72	11.72	11.68	11.67	11.62	11.64	11.91	11.94	12.03	12.18

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
	1995	1996[p]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	D
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	$394.68	$406.61	$400.55	$391.11	$398.63	$399.80	$400.68	$402.34	$410.42	$406.20	$409.60	$417.40	$412.62	$414.00	$4
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	398.22	392.76	401.93	402.96	402.00	401.51	410.50	403.90	408.33	413.28	408.17	413.66	4
Constant (1982) dollars	255.29	–	257.26	249.75	253.74	253.36	252.79	253.20	258.13	255.15	256.96	260.71	257.08	257.30	2
MINING	683.91	706.68	699.30	684.59	704.46	697.95	698.20	697.89	716.22	695.74	702.60	723.12	713.29	710.96	7
CONSTRUCTION	585.10	600.23	576.45	559.31	576.83	576.45	586.33	592.48	606.67	616.10	618.89	624.48	627.63	603.33	6
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	514.59	531.65	529.20	503.87	519.14	517.90	524.48	528.74	534.23	525.67	534.62	545.67	538.00	543.93	5
Constant (1982) dollars	332.85	–	339.88	321.76	330.45	328.20	330.90	332.75	335.99	330.19	335.40	340.83	335.20	338.05	3
Durable goods	548.66	565.62	562.39	539.06	552.77	548.10	558.18	562.64	568.76	556.69	568.65	582.28	571.69	577.37	5
Lumber and wood products	410.87	425.95	415.72	396.81	407.15	415.72	420.43	426.01	434.72	426.13	435.94	439.30	437.18	434.43	4
Furniture and fixtures	388.87	399.91	407.00	358.00	383.08	390.00	389.32	394.13	399.35	397.10	407.60	414.91	416.26	415.31	4
Stone, clay, and glass products	533.63	554.67	533.78	515.34	532.54	537.59	551.23	555.46	564.92	562.46	568.04	575.46	568.04	561.16	5
Primary metal industries	643.28	661.06	652.68	644.49	648.71	645.61	654.00	654.00	660.96	657.92	662.82	680.51	670.44	676.40	6
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	770.34	794.33	773.81	782.34	780.50	780.12	788.48	778.35	787.21	799.64	786.72	809.49	798.76	819.02	8
Fabricated metal products	512.68	529.15	535.25	505.12	516.18	514.53	519.57	525.37	533.32	519.17	532.93	543.52	534.60	540.54	5
Industrial machinery and equipment	575.05	585.73	594.03	568.93	580.22	578.49	573.89	578.35	585.42	574.52	582.43	596.24	588.16	596.59	6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	486.30	503.42	504.64	482.78	492.61	493.07	488.40	496.49	506.69	495.72	509.20	518.28	513.74	519.51	5
Transportation equipment	734.09	758.12	742.79	715.72	735.67	705.99	761.61	767.08	768.51	739.99	767.28	789.25	764.66	772.97	8
Motor vehicles and equipment	779.46	800.57	800.80	758.63	773.51	723.75	815.84	822.53	818.49	779.90	813.09	837.14	801.45	808.19	8
Instruments and related products	526.19	547.94	542.67	524.80	540.89	543.44	538.14	541.16	549.78	540.38	548.29	559.02	552.94	560.35	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	401.39	412.88	412.23	388.03	403.22	407.95	407.79	410.26	410.90	404.17	414.56	423.80	422.34	427.92	4
Nondurable goods	468.99	484.79	483.07	457.73	473.18	476.75	477.20	480.36	486.74	484.00	489.16	496.43	491.21	498.93	5
Food and kindred products	449.63	460.02	461.73	435.84	446.42	449.96	450.64	455.84	459.72	460.94	463.97	473.06	465.09	476.52	4
Tobacco products	771.41	781.60	697.54	662.66	710.82	772.23	809.67	847.60	884.47	816.18	819.64	783.30	741.19	779.09	7
Textile mill products	383.93	392.04	388.54	344.16	382.55	388.69	386.97	390.17	400.34	388.73	401.02	404.48	399.49	406.02	4
Apparel and other textile products	282.68	294.15	291.69	262.07	287.41	290.45	289.02	295.79	302.44	292.19	298.96	300.42	301.55	301.18	3
Paper and allied products	613.31	635.64	634.09	608.40	617.60	618.46	626.77	627.37	635.38	638.93	637.98	648.56	644.58	654.89	6
Printing and publishing	471.01	483.23	480.87	458.02	472.99	478.26	474.51	476.14	474.89	478.30	489.83	497.42	491.52	495.75	5
Chemicals and allied products	675.22	699.84	705.03	682.64	688.74	690.89	692.08	691.01	700.91	694.55	697.13	705.36	705.02	716.68	7
Petroleum and coal products	846.03	843.85	839.38	836.14	835.88	825.60	837.62	808.12	843.04	839.80	832.34	854.39	842.35	859.32	9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	452.77	466.05	470.53	448.14	460.08	460.08	459.91	465.50	465.37	458.59	467.17	475.73	468.83	470.91	4
Leather and leather products	310.46	327.37	317.75	294.45	312.38	318.94	315.38	322.03	331.57	318.19	336.57	341.04	340.08	344.84	3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	562.09	576.44	571.82	556.33	569.33	570.38	568.01	567.10	580.25	577.50	583.46	589.59	578.69	582.94	5
WHOLESALE TRADE	476.07	491.77	482.96	475.64	481.08	482.73	486.16	485.90	498.58	487.68	492.29	501.80	494.45	499.43	5
RETAIL TRADE	221.47	229.82	226.20	216.98	221.93	225.15	224.93	227.30	234.32	232.85	234.53	234.55	232.76	232.52	2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	442.65	459.52	448.75	448.01	453.75	454.82	454.26	453.90	465.74	450.50	454.10	470.85	459.82	464.33	4
SERVICES	369.04	382.32	376.62	373.01	377.38	377.38	377.38	376.10	382.78	377.65	380.63	388.27	386.86	389.77	3

– Data not available.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1994	58.8	62.1	66.0	64.2	60.3	63.5	61.5	62.1	60.8	61.5	63.1	63.9
1995	63.2	59.3	54.9	54.6	51.4	55.1	54.1	57.4	51.8	54.8	56.3	59.4
1996	52.4	63.2	60.0	52.4	62.2	57.4	55.8	57.3	52.7	63.1	56.9	60.3
Over 3-month span:												
1994	67.1	69.5	70.4	68.7	66.4	66.0	68.5	69.5	65.3	65.6	68.0	67.8
1995	66.6	63.2	56.9	53.4	54.2	52.9	56.6	53.8	54.2	54.6	58.3	57.0
1996	60.7	61.8	61.2	60.0	61.0	63.6	60.3	56.7	60.8	59.6	65.6	–
Over 6-month span:												
1994	70.8	71.6	69.0	69.8	69.5	69.5	69.2	69.0	69.2	68.5	69.1	66.6
1995	66.3	60.8	58.7	54.4	53.5	54.1	53.1	56.3	55.9	54.1	56.2	61.8
1996	60.3	62.9	63.8	63.8	62.6	59.0	65.2	62.6	62.6	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1994	70.2	71.6	71.8	71.8	72.1	71.8	71.5	72.1	70.1	69.4	65.7	65.0
1995	62.6	60.8	60.1	61.2	58.1	57.7	54.5	58.7	58.6	57.3	59.4	59.8
1996	61.0	61.7	61.5	61.1	62.6	65.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1994	56.5	60.1	59.7	58.6	53.2	57.9	57.6	53.6	55.8	54.7	57.2	59.4
1995	56.8	55.0	46.0	45.3	39.2	40.3	45.0	45.0	42.4	45.3	46.4	47.5
1996	42.1	48.2	48.2	39.6	53.2	49.6	43.9	50.0	44.6	54.3	46.8	52.9
Over 3-month span:												
1994	63.7	64.4	66.2	60.8	56.1	56.8	60.8	58.6	54.0	56.1	60.1	60.8
1995	60.4	51.8	43.5	34.9	33.1	32.0	33.1	35.6	38.8	39.6	40.6	38.8
1996	38.8	39.9	37.8	43.2	45.3	47.5	45.7	40.6	50.7	46.0	52.2	–
Over 6-month span:												
1994	62.2	64.4	60.4	61.5	59.0	56.8	56.5	57.2	60.1	55.8	59.7	55.8
1995	55.4	45.0	38.5	33.5	27.7	28.8	28.8	30.6	33.5	33.1	34.2	38.8
1996	32.0	37.4	37.1	38.1	42.4	37.8	48.6	43.5	45.0	–	–	–
Over 12-month span:												
1994	57.9	58.6	60.8	60.8	60.8	63.3	59.4	60.1	57.2	55.8	49.6	47.5
1995	42.1	40.3	39.9	40.6	34.5	31.7	25.9	28.8	28.1	24.1	27.0	29.1
1996	33.1	33.1	33.8	35.6	36.3	41.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Data not available.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996[p]
Civilian noninstitutional population	184,613	186,393	189,164	190,925	192,805	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591
Civilian labor force	121,669	123,869	125,840	126,346	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943
Labor force participation rate	65.9	66.5	66.5	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8
Employed	114,968	117,342	118,793	117,718	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708
Employment-population ratio	62.3	63.0	62.8	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2
Agriculture	3,169	3,199	3,223	3,269	3,247	3,115	3,409	3,440	3,443
Nonagricultural industries	111,800	114,142	115,570	114,499	115,245	117,144	119,651	121,460	123,264
Unemployed	6,701	6,528	7,047	8,628	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4
Not in the labor force	62,944	62,523	63,324	64,578	64,700	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647

19. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996[P]
Total employment	105,210	107,895	109,419	108,256	108,604	110,730	114,172	117,203	119,549
Private sector	87,824	90,117	91,115	89,854	89,959	91,889	95,044	97,892	100,089
Goods-producing	25,125	25,254	24,905	23,745	23,231	23,352	23,908	24,206	24,258
Mining	713	692	709	689	635	610	601	580	570
Construction	5,098	5,171	5,120	4,650	4,492	4,668	4,986	5,158	5,405
Manufacturing	19,314	19,391	19,076	18,406	18,104	18,075	18,321	18,468	18,282
Service-producing	80,086	82,642	84,514	84,511	85,373	87,378	90,264	92,997	95,291
Transportation and public utilities	5,514	5,625	5,793	5,762	5,721	5,829	5,993	6,165	6,318
Wholesale trade	6,030	6,187	6,173	6,081	5,997	5,981	6,162	6,412	6,587
Retail trade	19,023	19,475	19,601	19,284	19,356	19,773	20,507	21,173	21,591
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,630	6,668	6,709	6,646	6,602	6,757	6,896	6,830	6,977
Services	25,504	26,907	27,934	28,336	29,052	30,197	31,579	33,107	34,360
Government	17,386	17,779	18,304	18,402	18,645	18,841	19,128	19,310	19,459
Federal	2,971	2,988	3,085	2,966	2,969	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757
State	4,076	4,182	4,305	4,355	4,408	4,488	4,576	4,642	4,645
Local	10,339	10,609	10,914	11,081	11,267	11,438	11,682	11,847	12,058

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

20. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996[P]
Private sector:									
Average weekly hours	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.28	9.66	10.01	10.32	10.57	10.83	11.12	11.44	11.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	322.02	334.24	345.35	353.98	363.61	373.64	385.86	394.68	406.61
Mining:									
Average weekly hours	42.3	43.0	44.1	44.4	43.9	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.80	13.26	13.68	14.19	14.54	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.60
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	541.44	570.18	603.29	630.04	638.31	646.78	666.62	683.91	706.68
Construction:									
Average weekly hours	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.8	38.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.08	13.54	13.77	14.00	14.15	14.38	14.73	15.08	15.43
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	495.73	513.17	526.01	533.40	537.70	553.63	573.00	585.10	600.23
Manufacturing:									
Average weekly hours	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.19	10.48	10.83	11.18	11.46	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	418.81	429.68	441.86	455.03	469.86	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.65
Transportation and public utilities:									
Average weekly hours	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.9	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.26	12.60	12.97	13.22	13.45	13.62	13.86	14.23	14.52
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	475.69	490.14	504.53	511.61	523.21	539.35	553.01	562.09	576.44
Wholesale trade:									
Average weekly hours	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.98	10.39	10.79	11.15	11.39	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	380.24	394.82	411.10	424.82	435.10	448.47	463.10	476.07	491.77
Retail trade:									
Average weekly hours	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.31	6.53	6.75	6.94	7.12	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.98
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	183.62	188.72	194.40	198.48	205.06	209.95	216.46	221.47	229.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate:									
Average weekly hours	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.06	9.53	9.97	10.39	10.82	11.35	11.83	12.33	12.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	325.25	341.17	356.93	370.92	387.36	406.33	423.51	442.65	459.52
Services:									
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.88	9.38	9.83	10.23	10.54	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	289.49	305.79	319.48	331.45	342.55	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.32

21. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept 1996	
Civilian workers[2]	123.3	123.8	124.8	125.6	126.6	127.2	128.3	129.2	130.2	0.8	2.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	123.9	124.4	125.5	126.3	127.4	128.0	129.1	130.0	131.3	1.0	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	125.7	126.2	127.0	127.5	128.9	129.4	130.6	131.4	132.6	.9	2.9
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial	122.9	123.6	125.2	125.7	126.7	127.4	128.5	129.1	131.1	1.5	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical	124.6	125.2	126.5	127.3	128.1	129.0	130.1	130.8	132.0	.9	3.0
Blue-collar workers	122.4	122.7	123.6	124.5	125.2	125.8	126.7	127.7	128.3	.5	2.5
Service occupations	123.5	124.3	125.0	125.8	126.7	127.4	128.0	128.7	129.7	.8	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	123.9	124.4	125.3	126.0	126.5	127.4	128.3	129.3	130.1	.6	2.8
Manufacturing	124.4	125.1	126.2	126.9	127.3	128.3	129.3	130.4	131.3	.7	3.1
Service-producing	123.1	123.6	124.6	125.5	126.6	127.1	128.2	129.1	130.2	.9	2.8
Services	125.8	126.4	127.2	127.8	128.9	129.4	130.4	131.2	132.5	1.0	2.8
Health services	127.8	128.5	129.4	130.2	131.1	132.0	132.5	133.4	134.1	.5	2.3
Hospitals	127.5	128.4	128.8	129.7	130.4	131.4	132.3	132.9	133.6	.5	2.5
Educational services	126.0	126.4	126.9	127.4	129.8	130.2	130.5	130.8	133.2	1.8	2.6
Public administration[3]	123.7	124.2	125.4	126.1	127.4	128.3	129.2	129.6	130.7	.8	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	123.0	123.4	124.4	125.2	126.3	126.8	127.9	128.8	129.8	.8	2.8
Private industry workers	123.0	123.5	124.5	125.4	126.2	126.7	127.9	129.0	129.8	.6	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	123.4	123.9	125.0	125.7	126.5	127.1	128.3	129.2	130.2	.8	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	123.5	124.1	125.3	126.2	127.0	127.6	129.0	130.0	131.1	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	124.4	125.1	126.3	127.0	127.8	128.6	129.9	130.7	132.0	1.0	3.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations	126.3	126.8	127.7	128.4	129.3	129.9	131.6	132.6	133.3	.5	3.1
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	122.6	123.3	124.9	125.4	126.2	126.9	128.0	128.8	130.9	1.6	3.7
Sales occupations	119.2	119.6	120.2	122.4	123.2	123.2	124.8	126.9	126.7	-.2	2.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	124.5	125.1	126.5	127.3	128.1	129.0	130.1	130.8	132.0	.9	3.0
Blue-collar workers	122.3	122.6	123.5	124.4	125.1	125.6	126.6	127.6	128.1	.4	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	122.5	122.5	123.4	124.4	125.4	125.7	126.5	127.7	128.2	.4	2.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	122.9	123.4	124.2	124.8	125.1	126.2	127.1	128.1	128.7	.5	2.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	120.3	120.6	121.8	122.4	122.9	123.0	123.9	124.7	124.9	.2	1.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	122.7	122.9	124.1	125.3	125.9	126.8	128.5	129.3	130.0	.5	3.3
Service occupations	121.8	122.9	123.4	124.0	124.7	125.2	125.8	126.5	127.4	.7	2.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	122.6	123.1	124.1	125.0	125.8	126.3	127.5	128.6	129.2	.5	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	123.9	124.3	125.3	125.9	126.5	127.3	128.2	129.3	130.1	.6	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	123.5	124.0	124.9	125.6	126.1	127.0	128.0	129.0	129.8	.6	2.9
White-collar occupations	125.1	125.9	127.2	127.6	128.1	129.0	130.0	131.0	132.2	.9	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	124.1	125.0	126.2	126.7	127.2	128.2	129.4	130.2	131.5	1.0	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	123.1	123.4	124.1	124.9	125.5	126.3	127.1	128.3	128.9	.5	2.7
Service occupations	126.5	126.3	127.3	127.9	128.8	129.5	129.6	130.1	–	–	–
Construction	121.4	120.8	121.1	122.0	123.1	123.4	124.3	125.3	125.9	.5	2.3
Manufacturing	124.4	125.1	126.2	126.9	127.3	128.3	129.3	130.4	131.3	.7	3.1
White-collar occupations	124.9	126.0	127.4	128.0	128.7	129.5	130.5	131.6	132.8	.9	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	123.6	124.9	126.1	126.6	127.4	128.3	129.5	130.5	131.8	1.0	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	124.0	124.5	125.3	126.0	126.3	127.5	128.4	129.5	130.2	.5	3.1
Service occupations	127.0	127.0	128.0	128.6	129.5	130.2	130.3	131.0	–	–	–
Durables	125.1	125.8	127.0	127.7	128.2	129.0	129.7	131.2	131.9	.5	2.9
Nondurables	123.2	123.8	124.7	125.4	125.7	127.0	128.3	128.9	130.0	.9	3.4
Service-producing	122.3	122.8	123.9	124.9	125.8	126.2	127.6	128.6	129.5	.7	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	123.3	123.8	125.0	125.8	126.6	127.2	128.4	129.2	130.3	.9	2.9
White-collar occupations	122.9	123.4	124.6	125.6	126.5	127.1	128.5	129.6	130.6	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	124.6	125.1	126.4	127.1	128.0	128.7	130.0	130.9	132.2	1.0	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	120.6	120.7	122.1	123.1	123.9	124.0	125.2	126.0	126.4	.3	2.0
Service occupations	121.3	122.5	123.0	123.6	124.2	124.8	125.3	126.1	127.1	.8	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	121.4	122.1	124.0	124.7	126.0	126.6	127.9	128.4	129.3	.7	2.6
Transportation	119.7	120.3	122.3	123.0	124.7	125.1	126.9	127.7	128.2	.4	2.8
Public utilities	123.6	124.4	126.1	126.8	127.5	128.5	128.9	129.1	130.4	1.0	2.3
Communications	122.9	124.0	126.3	126.6	127.4	128.3	128.0	127.5	129.1	1.3	1.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	124.4	124.8	125.9	127.0	127.7	128.7	130.1	131.1	132.0	.7	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	120.5	120.8	121.7	122.8	123.8	124.2	125.5	126.4	127.5	.9	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	120.9	120.9	122.4	123.1	124.1	125.0	125.9	126.4	128.0	1.3	3.1
Wholesale trade	120.6	121.5	123.2	124.8	126.1	127.0	127.5	129.3	129.9	.5	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	121.3	122.0	124.4	125.1	126.2	127.1	127.4	128.7	130.0	1.0	3.0
Retail trade	120.4	120.1	120.9	121.8	122.6	122.7	124.5	124.8	126.2	1.1	2.9
Food stores	120.3	120.0	120.8	120.7	121.8	122.4	123.6	124.4	127.0	2.1	4.3
General merchandise stores	118.7	119.3	120.1	120.7	121.0	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.6	.8	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 1996	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.5	118.9	120.2	121.8	122.7	123.1	124.5	126.3	126.7	0.3	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	121.5	121.8	123.7	124.6	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.5	129.7	.9	3.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	120.8	120.5	123.5	124.1	124.8	124.4	126.9	128.2	130.3	1.6	4.4
Insurance	121.5	122.3	123.5	124.6	124.9	125.9	127.6	128.2	129.3	.9	3.5
Services	125.9	126.6	127.5	128.2	128.9	129.4	130.7	131.7	132.7	.8	2.9
Business services	122.4	123.0	124.5	125.3	125.7	126.3	128.9	129.2	130.2	.8	3.6
Health services	127.9	128.7	129.7	130.3	131.3	132.2	132.6	133.5	134.2	.5	2.2
Hospitals	127.7	128.6	128.9	129.7	130.3	131.3	132.2	132.8	133.4	.5	2.4
Educational services	128.2	128.4	128.8	130.3	133.2	133.7	134.4	134.8	137.5	2.0	3.2
Colleges and universities	128.5	128.8	129.3	131.3	134.6	135.2	135.9	136.2	138.6	1.8	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	122.3	122.6	123.7	124.6	125.5	125.9	127.2	128.2	129.1	.7	2.9
White-collar workers	123.1	123.5	124.7	125.6	126.5	127.0	128.5	129.5	130.5	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	124.7	125.1	126.4	127.1	128.0	128.6	130.0	130.8	132.1	1.0	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	120.5	120.5	121.5	122.5	123.5	123.7	124.6	125.6	125.9	.2	1.9
Service occupations	121.3	122.4	123.0	123.5	124.2	124.7	125.3	126.0	127.0	.8	2.3
State and local government workers	125.0	125.6	126.4	126.9	128.7	129.3	129.9	130.2	131.9	1.3	2.5
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	124.9	125.5	126.2	126.6	128.6	129.1	129.6	129.9	131.8	1.5	2.5
Professional specialty and technical	125.0	125.5	126.0	126.3	128.4	128.8	129.1	129.5	131.6	1.6	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	124.7	125.3	126.9	127.4	129.1	129.9	130.7	131.0	132.0	.8	2.2
Administrative support, including clerical	124.9	125.6	126.3	126.9	128.4	129.1	130.0	130.4	131.8	1.1	2.6
Blue-collar workers	124.2	124.7	125.4	126.3	127.2	128.0	129.0	129.5	130.3	.6	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	125.6	126.1	126.7	127.1	129.2	129.6	130.0	130.3	132.4	1.6	2.5
Services excluding schools[5]	124.9	125.6	126.4	127.7	128.9	129.4	130.3	130.8	131.9	.8	2.3
Health services	127.2	127.7	128.4	129.8	131.0	131.6	132.5	133.1	134.0	.7	2.3
Hospitals	127.0	127.7	128.4	129.9	131.1	131.7	132.6	133.2	134.2	.8	2.4
Educational services	125.5	126.0	126.5	126.8	129.0	129.4	129.7	130.0	132.3	1.8	2.6
Schools	125.9	126.3	126.8	127.1	129.4	129.8	130.0	130.3	132.6	1.8	2.5
Elementary and secondary	126.3	126.5	127.1	127.4	129.8	130.1	130.2	130.5	132.6	1.6	2.2
Colleges and universities	124.5	125.5	126.0	126.1	128.0	128.7	129.4	129.9	132.5	2.0	3.5
Public administration[3]	123.7	124.2	125.4	126.1	127.4	128.3	129.2	129.6	130.7	.8	2.6

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

22. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 1996	
Civilian workers[1]	119.8	120.4	121.3	122.2	123.2	123.9	125.1	126.1	127.2	0.9	3.2
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	120.8	121.5	122.4	123.1	124.3	125.1	126.3	127.3	128.6	1.0	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	122.8	123.5	124.2	124.7	126.1	126.9	128.0	128.8	130.2	1.1	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	120.2	120.8	122.2	122.8	123.8	124.7	126.2	127.0	129.0	1.6	4.2
Administrative support, including clerical	120.9	121.6	122.8	123.4	124.3	125.2	126.4	127.1	128.4	1.0	3.3
Blue-collar workers	117.8	118.2	119.2	120.3	121.1	121.7	122.8	123.9	124.5	.5	2.8
Service occupations	119.4	120.4	121.2	121.8	122.8	123.4	124.2	124.9	126.2	1.0	2.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	119.0	119.6	120.5	121.4	122.1	122.9	123.9	125.1	126.1	.8	3.3
Manufacturing	120.0	120.8	121.9	122.9	123.5	124.3	125.4	126.5	127.7	.9	3.4
Service-producing	120.2	120.7	121.7	122.5	123.7	124.3	125.6	126.5	127.7	.9	3.2
Services	122.8	123.5	124.4	124.8	126.2	126.9	128.0	128.9	130.3	1.1	3.2
Health services	124.4	125.4	126.1	126.6	127.5	128.4	129.3	130.0	130.8	.6	2.6
Hospitals	124.0	124.9	125.5	126.0	126.8	127.8	128.6	129.2	130.0	.6	2.5
Educational services	123.8	124.3	125.0	125.1	127.8	128.5	128.8	129.1	131.6	1.9	3.0
Public administration[2]	119.9	120.6	121.9	122.3	123.2	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.6	1.0	2.8
Nonmanufacturing	119.7	120.2	121.1	121.9	123.1	123.7	125.0	125.9	127.0	.9	3.2
Private industry workers	119.1	119.7	120.6	121.5	122.4	123.1	124.4	125.6	126.5	.7	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	119.4	120.0	121.0	121.8	122.6	123.4	124.7	125.7	126.8	.9	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	120.2	120.8	121.7	122.7	123.6	124.3	125.8	127.0	128.0	.8	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	121.0	121.7	122.8	123.4	124.3	125.2	126.7	127.6	129.0	1.1	3.8
Professional specialty and technical occupations	122.2	123.0	123.7	124.4	125.3	126.1	127.8	128.8	129.6	.6	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	120.0	120.5	121.9	122.5	123.4	124.4	125.9	126.8	128.9	1.7	4.5
Sales occupations	116.5	116.7	116.9	119.3	120.5	120.4	122.0	124.4	123.9	-.4	2.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	120.9	121.6	122.9	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.5	127.3	128.5	.9	3.4
Blue-collar workers	117.5	118.0	119.0	120.1	120.8	121.4	122.5	123.7	124.3	.5	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117.8	117.9	118.8	119.9	121.0	121.4	122.4	123.7	124.2	.4	2.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118.0	118.8	119.6	120.9	121.4	122.3	123.4	124.5	125.4	.7	3.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	115.2	115.6	117.0	117.8	118.5	118.6	120.0	120.6	121.0	.3	2.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	117.9	118.9	120.1	121.2	121.5	122.6	124.2	125.1	125.8	.6	3.5
Service occupations	117.6	118.8	119.4	120.0	120.8	121.4	122.2	123.0	124.1	.9	2.7
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	118.5	119.1	119.9	121.0	121.8	122.4	123.7	124.9	125.6	.6	3.1
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	118.9	119.6	120.4	121.4	122.1	122.9	123.9	125.1	126.1	.8	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	118.4	119.1	119.9	120.9	121.6	122.4	123.5	124.6	125.7	.9	3.4
White-collar occupations	121.1	122.0	123.0	123.8	124.4	125.3	126.2	127.3	128.6	1.0	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	119.8	120.8	121.8	122.5	123.2	124.2	125.3	126.3	127.7	1.1	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	117.5	118.1	118.8	119.9	120.7	121.4	122.4	123.7	124.5	.6	3.1
Service occupations	120.1	119.7	120.6	121.9	122.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	–	–	–
Construction	114.6	114.7	114.8	115.7	116.8	117.4	118.3	119.6	120.4	.7	3.1
Manufacturing	120.0	120.8	121.9	122.9	123.5	124.3	125.4	126.5	127.7	.9	3.4
White-collar occupations	121.7	122.7	123.9	124.7	125.3	126.1	127.1	128.2	129.6	1.1	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	120.2	121.4	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.8	126.0	127.0	128.4	1.1	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	118.7	119.5	120.4	121.6	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.4	126.3	.7	3.4
Service occupations	120.6	120.6	121.5	122.8	123.7	124.3	125.1	125.7	–	–	–
Durables	119.8	120.8	121.9	122.9	123.6	124.3	125.1	126.5	127.7	.9	3.3
Nondurables	120.3	120.8	121.9	122.9	123.3	124.4	125.8	126.5	127.6	.9	3.5
Service-producing	119.2	119.7	120.7	121.6	122.6	123.2	124.7	125.8	126.7	.7	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.5	123.4	124.2	125.6	126.5	127.6	.9	3.4
White-collar occupations	119.9	120.4	121.3	122.3	123.2	124.0	125.6	126.8	127.8	.8	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	121.5	122.1	123.2	123.8	124.7	125.6	127.2	128.1	129.5	1.1	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	117.5	117.6	119.2	120.3	121.1	121.4	122.7	123.5	123.8	.2	2.2
Service occupations	117.3	118.7	119.3	119.8	120.7	121.3	122.0	122.8	124.0	1.0	2.7
Transportation and public utilities	118.9	119.6	121.2	122.0	122.9	123.7	124.6	125.0	125.9	.7	2.4
Transportation	116.7	117.5	119.0	119.8	121.0	121.6	122.9	123.2	123.8	.5	2.3
Public utilities	121.4	122.3	123.9	124.5	125.2	126.1	126.5	127.1	128.4	1.0	2.6
Communications	121.0	122.1	124.3	124.6	125.3	126.2	126.1	126.5	128.2	1.3	2.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	121.9	122.4	123.4	124.4	125.2	125.9	127.0	127.7	128.5	.6	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	118.3	118.4	119.4	120.6	121.6	122.3	123.9	124.8	125.8	.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	118.7	118.8	120.2	120.9	121.9	123.2	124.4	124.9	126.5	1.3	3.8
Wholesale trade	118.9	119.9	120.9	122.7	123.9	125.5	126.1	128.0	128.5	.4	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	119.6	120.2	122.2	122.9	123.7	125.7	126.3	127.6	128.9	1.0	4.2
Retail trade	118.0	117.8	118.7	119.6	120.5	120.6	122.8	123.1	124.4	1.1	3.2
Food stores	117.4	117.3	117.8	117.6	118.6	119.1	120.5	121.2	123.1	1.6	3.8
General merchandise stores	116.5	117.5	117.9	118.5	119.0	120.1	121.0	121.7	122.6	.7	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 1996	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	113.8	114.2	115.0	117.0	118.0	118.4	119.8	121.9	122.2	0.2	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	117.2	117.4	119.3	120.2	121.1	121.3	123.4	124.5	126.0	1.2	4.0
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	116.5	116.2	119.2	119.7	120.4	120.1	122.7	124.2	126.8	2.1	5.3
Insurance	117.7	118.6	119.8	120.8	121.1	122.2	123.6	124.1	125.4	1.0	3.6
Services	122.2	123.0	123.9	124.4	125.3	126.0	127.6	128.7	129.7	.8	3.5
Business services	119.9	120.4	122.1	122.9	123.6	124.3	126.9	127.7	128.5	.6	4.0
Health services	124.3	125.4	126.2	126.7	127.5	128.4	129.3	130.1	130.8	.5	2.6
Hospitals	123.9	124.8	125.4	125.9	126.6	127.7	128.5	129.1	129.7	.5	2.4
Educational services	124.9	125.1	125.6	125.9	128.6	129.4	130.1	130.4	133.3	2.2	3.7
Colleges and universities	124.5	124.9	125.5	125.9	129.0	130.1	130.6	130.9	133.4	1.9	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	118.7	119.1	120.0	120.9	121.9	122.5	123.9	125.1	125.9	.6	3.3
White-collar workers	119.7	120.2	121.1	122.1	123.1	123.8	125.4	126.6	127.6	.8	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	121.3	121.8	122.9	123.5	124.4	125.4	126.9	127.8	129.2	1.1	3.9
Blue-collar occupations	116.4	116.4	117.5	118.5	119.4	119.8	120.9	122.0	122.4	.3	2.5
Service occupations	117.3	118.6	119.2	119.8	120.6	121.2	122.0	122.7	123.9	1.0	2.7
State and local government workers	122.8	123.4	124.3	124.6	126.6	127.3	127.8	128.1	130.1	1.6	2.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	122.9	123.6	124.4	124.8	126.8	127.4	127.9	128.2	130.3	1.6	2.8
Professional specialty and technical	123.6	124.2	124.8	125.0	127.4	128.0	128.3	128.6	131.1	1.9	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	121.6	122.4	124.1	124.3	126.0	126.9	127.7	128.0	129.3	1.0	2.6
Administrative support, including clerical	120.9	121.7	122.5	122.9	124.4	125.1	125.8	126.1	127.7	1.3	2.7
Blue-collar workers	121.8	122.5	123.1	123.8	124.8	125.7	126.6	127.0	127.9	.7	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	123.6	124.2	124.9	125.1	127.6	128.2	128.6	128.9	131.2	1.8	2.8
Services excluding schools[4]	123.2	124.0	125.0	125.5	126.9	127.4	128.2	128.7	130.1	1.1	2.5
Health services	124.7	125.3	126.0	126.6	127.9	128.6	129.3	129.9	131.1	.9	2.5
Hospitals	124.2	125.1	125.8	126.3	127.6	128.4	129.1	129.7	130.9	.9	2.6
Educational services	123.6	124.2	124.8	124.9	127.7	128.3	128.5	128.8	131.3	1.9	2.8
Schools	123.8	124.3	125.0	125.1	127.8	128.4	128.7	128.9	131.4	1.9	2.8
Elementary and secondary	124.5	124.9	125.5	125.8	128.7	129.2	129.3	129.5	132.0	1.9	2.6
Colleges and universities	121.5	122.5	123.2	122.9	125.0	125.9	126.8	127.1	129.8	2.1	3.8
Public administration[2]	119.9	120.8	121.9	122.3	123.2	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.6	1.0	2.8

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

23. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 1996	
Private industry workers	132.8	133.0	134.5	135.1	135.6	135.9	136.6	137.4	138.1	0.5	1.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	132.8	133.3	135.2	136.0	136.6	136.7	137.7	138.4	139.5	.8	2.1
Blue-collar workers	132.7	132.5	133.3	133.6	134.1	134.7	135.2	136.1	136.2	.1	1.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	134.8	134.8	135.9	135.9	136.2	137.1	137.7	138.6	138.8	.1	1.9
Service-producing	131.2	131.5	133.2	134.1	134.8	134.7	135.5	136.2	137.2	.7	1.8
Manufacturing	133.9	134.3	135.4	135.2	135.5	136.7	137.5	138.5	138.8	.2	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	132.2	132.3	133.9	134.7	135.4	135.3	136.0	136.7	137.5	.6	1.6

24. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	1994		1995				1996			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 1996	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	123.8	124.2	125.1	125.8	126.8	127.7	128.5	129.7	130.1	0.3	2.6
Goods-producing	124.4	124.7	125.2	125.9	126.7	127.5	127.9	129.0	129.2	.2	2.0
Service-producing	122.9	123.6	124.8	125.6	126.8	127.9	129.0	130.3	131.0	.5	3.3
Manufacturing	125.3	125.8	126.3	126.6	127.1	128.1	128.8	129.8	129.8	.0	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	122.6	123.0	124.0	125.0	126.2	127.1	128.0	129.2	129.9	.5	2.9
Nonunion	122.7	123.2	124.3	125.2	126.0	126.5	127.7	128.7	129.7	.8	2.9
Goods-producing	123.6	124.1	125.2	125.9	126.4	127.2	128.3	129.4	130.4	.8	3.2
Service-producing	122.2	122.7	123.8	124.8	125.6	126.0	127.3	128.3	129.2	.7	2.9
Manufacturing	124.0	124.8	126.1	126.9	127.3	128.3	129.3	130.5	131.7	.9	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	122.2	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.3	125.7	127.0	128.0	128.9	.7	2.9
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	124.0	124.3	125.6	126.6	127.4	127.8	128.9	129.7	130.6	.7	2.5
South	121.8	122.5	123.7	124.3	125.2	125.6	127.0	127.8	128.8	.8	2.9
Midwest (formerly North Central)	124.6	125.0	125.8	126.9	127.7	128.3	129.5	130.7	131.3	.5	2.8
West	121.3	121.7	122.6	123.4	123.9	125.0	125.9	127.3	128.3	.8	3.6
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	122.9	123.4	124.5	125.4	126.2	126.8	128.0	129.1	130.0	.7	3.0
Other areas	123.2	123.5	124.8	125.3	126.1	126.5	127.2	128.0	128.7	.5	2.1
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	118.6	119.1	119.8	120.6	121.5	122.2	122.8	124.2	124.8	.5	2.7
Goods-producing	117.5	117.9	118.4	119.3	120.2	120.6	121.3	122.5	123.2	.6	2.5
Service-producing	120.1	120.6	121.6	122.3	123.2	124.2	124.8	126.2	126.8	.5	2.9
Manufacturing	118.5	119.2	119.8	120.5	121.3	122.0	122.9	123.9	124.5	.5	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	118.6	119.0	119.9	120.6	121.6	122.3	122.8	124.3	124.9	.5	2.7
Nonunion	119.2	119.8	120.8	121.8	122.6	123.3	124.8	125.9	126.9	.8	3.5
Goods-producing	119.5	120.3	121.3	122.2	122.9	123.8	124.9	126.1	127.3	1.0	3.6
Service-producing	119.0	119.5	120.5	121.5	122.4	123.0	124.6	125.7	126.6	.7	3.4
Manufacturing	120.5	121.5	122.7	123.8	124.3	125.2	126.3	127.5	128.8	1.0	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	118.7	119.1	120.0	121.0	121.9	122.6	124.2	125.2	126.1	.7	3.4
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	120.0	120.2	121.3	122.1	123.1	123.6	124.9	126.0	127.0	.8	3.2
South	118.5	119.1	120.0	120.8	121.8	122.4	124.1	125.1	126.0	.7	3.4
Midwest (formerly North Central)	119.5	120.1	120.9	122.2	123.0	123.6	125.1	126.2	126.9	.6	3.2
West	118.1	119.0	119.9	120.9	121.4	122.7	123.3	124.8	125.8	.8	3.6
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	119.1	119.7	120.6	121.6	122.4	123.2	124.6	125.8	126.7	.7	3.5
Other areas	118.6	119.0	120.5	121.3	122.1	122.4	123.4	124.2	125.0	.6	2.4

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

25. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, 1980–91

Item	Medium and large private establishments[1]										Small private establishments[2]	State and local governments[3]	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1988	1989	1991	1990	1987	1990
Time-off plans													
Participants with:													
Paid lunch time	10	10	9	11	9	10	10	11	10	8	8	[4] 17	11
Average minutes per day	–	–	25	25	26	27	27	29	26	30	37	34	36
Paid rest time	75	75	76	74	73	72	72	72	71	67	48	[4] 58	56
Average minutes per day	–	–	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	29	29
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	–	–	88	88	85	84	80	47	56	63
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	96	97	92	84	81	74
Average days per year	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.5	10.9	13.6
Paid personal leave	20	23	24	25	23	26	25	24	22	21	11	38	39
Average days per year	–	–	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.9
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	88	72	67
Paid sick leave	62	65	67	67	67	67	70	69	68	67	47	97	95
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	17	57	51
Unpaid sick leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	8	30	33
Insurance plans													
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	96	97	96	95	90	92	83	69	93	93
Participants with coverage for:													
Home health care	–	–	–	37	46	56	66	76	75	81	79	76	82
Extended care facilities	58	60	62	58	62	67	70	79	80	80	83	78	79
Mental health care	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	97	98	98	98	99
Alcohol abuse treatment	–	–	50	53	61	68	70	80	97	97	97	87	99
Drug abuse treatment	–	–	37	43	52	61	66	74	96	96	94	86	98
Participants with employee contribution required for:													
Self coverage	26	27	27	33	36	36	43	44	47	51	42	35	38
Average monthly contribution	–	–	–	$10.13	$11.93	$12.05	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$25.13	$15.74	$25.53
Family coverage	46	49	51	54	58	56	63	64	66	69	67	71	65
Average monthly contribution[5]	–	–	–	$32.51	$35.93	$38.33	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$109.34	$71.89	$ 117.59
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	64	85	88
Participants with:													
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	72	72	74	73	72	76	71	71	78	67	67
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	8	7	6	1	1	1
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	66	64	62	59	49	42	44	19	55	45
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	41	43	45	47	48	48	42	45	40	19	31	27
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	50	51	49	51	52	49	46	43	45	26	14	21
Retirement plans													
Participants in defined benefit pension plans[6]	84	84	84	82	82	80	76	63	63	59	20	93	90
Participants with:													
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	56	58	64	63	67	64	59	62	55	54	92	89
Early retirement available	98	98	97	97	97	97	96	98	97	98	95	90	88
Ad hoc pension increases in last 5 years	–	–	–	51	47	41	35	26	22	7	7	33	16
Terminal earnings formula	53	50	52	54	54	57	57	55	64	56	58	100	100
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	43	45	55	56	61	62	62	63	54	49	18	8
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	–	–	[7] 53	[7] 60	45	48	48	31	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	–	–	26	33	36	41	44	17	28	45
Other benefits													
Employees eligible for:													
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	1	5	5
Reimbursement accounts	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	8	5	31

[1] From 1979 to 1986, data were collected in private sector establishments with a minimum employment varying from 50 to 250 employees, depending upon industry. In addition, coverage in service industries was limited. Beginning in 1988, data were collected in all private sector establishments employing 100 workers or more in all industries.

[2] Includes private sector establishments with fewer than 100 workers.

[3] In 1987, coverage excluded local governments employing fewer than 50 workers. In 1990, coverage included all State and local governments.

[4] Data exclude college teachers.

[5] Data for 1983 refer to the average monthly employee contribution for dependent coverage, excluding the employee. Beginning in 1984, the data refer to the average monthly employee contribution for family coverage, which includes the employee.

[6] Prior to 1985, data on participation in defined benefit pension plans included a small percentage of workers participating in money purchase pension plans. Beginning in 1985, these workers were classified as participating in defined contribution plans.

[7] Includes employees who participated in Payroll-based Employee Stock Ownership Plans. Beginning in 1987, these plans were no longer available.

NOTE: Dash indicates data were not collected in this year.

26. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		1995				1996						
	1994	1995	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]	May[P]	June[P]	July[P]
Number of stoppages:													
Beginning in period	45	31	4	5	2	0	3	5	3	5	2	5	2
In effect during period	45	34	9	10	5	3	4	8	7	8	5	10	7
Workers involved:													
Beginning in period (in thousands)	322.2	191.5	11.8	41.2	4.5	0.0	34.0	20.5	138.1	5.7	15.5	23.9	3.6
In effect during period (in thousands)	322.2	206.7	29.3	62.6	51.0	46.5	36.5	54.1	147.8	10.4	20.1	44.0	24.8
Days idle:													
Number (in thousands)	3,981.0	5,771.2	509.0	995.3	940.0	391.0	634.2	254.6	1,350.3	120.5	284.2	630.1	383.8
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.02	.02	.02	.04	.04	.02	.03	.01	.05	.00	.01	.03	.02

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

[P] = preliminary.

27. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average 1995	Annual average 1996	1995 Dec.	1996 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	152.4	156.9	153.5	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.
All items (1967 = 100)	456.5	469.9	459.9	462.5	464.2	466.5	468.2	469.0	469.5	470.4	471.1	472.7	474.1	475.0	475.
Food and beverages	148.9	153.7	150.3	151.4	151.3	152.1	152.7	152.5	153.1	153.6	154.2	155.0	155.8	156.2	156.
Food	148.4	153.3	149.9	151.0	150.8	151.6	152.3	152.0	152.6	153.2	153.7	154.6	155.4	155.9	156.
Food at home	148.8	154.3	150.3	151.9	151.4	152.5	153.3	152.6	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.9	156.8	157.2	157.
Cereals and bakery products	167.5	174.0	169.5	171.5	172.1	172.0	173.3	173.6	174.2	174.8	175.0	174.7	175.1	175.4	175.
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	138.8	144.8	142.0	142.8	142.4	142.6	141.8	141.2	143.1	143.9	145.6	147.2	147.9	148.9	150.
Dairy products	132.8	142.1	135.0	136.3	137.2	136.7	137.0	137.6	139.8	142.0	144.6	146.7	149.3	149.3	148.
Fruits and vegetables	177.7	183.9	177.9	181.5	177.7	183.7	188.4	184.1	183.4	184.0	182.1	183.6	185.1	186.3	187.
Other foods at home	140.8	142.9	140.5	141.8	141.9	142.4	142.8	142.9	142.9	142.9	143.2	143.6	143.9	143.4	143.
Sugar and sweets	137.5	143.7	138.5	141.4	141.6	142.3	142.2	143.5	143.7	144.6	144.6	145.4	145.7	144.2	144.
Fats and oils	137.3	140.5	137.5	139.7	139.7	140.1	139.9	140.0	140.8	140.5	140.9	141.5	141.6	140.8	140.
Nonalcoholic beverages	131.7	128.6	129.5	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.9	129.3	128.4	127.5	128.5	127.9	127.6	127.2	126.
Other prepared foods	151.1	156.2	152.1	153.1	153.4	154.6	155.3	155.6	156.2	156.8	156.4	157.5	158.5	158.3	158.
Food away from home	149.0	152.7	150.4	150.6	150.9	151.2	151.6	152.0	152.3	152.8	153.1	153.5	154.2	154.7	155.
Alcoholic beverages	153.9	158.5	154.9	155.6	156.7	157.4	157.9	158.3	158.6	158.5	158.9	159.5	160.1	160.2	160.
Housing	148.5	152.8	149.7	150.6	151.2	151.7	151.8	152.0	152.7	153.6	154.0	153.9	154.0	153.9	154.
Shelter	165.7	171.0	167.4	168.6	169.4	170.1	170.1	170.1	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.0	172.5	172.4	172.
Renters' costs (12/82 = 100)	174.3	180.2	173.2	176.6	178.8	180.4	179.7	178.9	180.0	183.0	183.4	180.9	181.3	179.9	179.
Rent, residential	157.8	162.0	159.6	160.0	160.4	160.6	160.9	161.2	161.7	162.2	162.5	162.9	163.3	163.7	164.
Other renters' costs	204.3	214.7	194.2	206.5	214.1	219.7	216.1	211.8	214.9	225.4	225.9	214.8	214.9	207.9	203.
Homeowners' costs (12/82 = 100)	171.0	176.5	174.0	174.3	174.6	175.0	175.3	175.6	176.0	176.6	177.0	177.5	178.1	178.6	178.
Owners' equivalent rent (12/82 = 100)	171.3	176.8	174.3	174.7	175.0	175.3	175.6	175.9	176.3	176.9	177.3	177.9	178.4	178.9	179.
Household insurance	157.4	161.0	158.3	158.0	158.6	159.1	159.4	159.5	160.7	162.0	162.3	162.3	163.4	164.6	162.
Maintenance and repairs	135.0	139.0	136.6	136.3	137.0	137.5	138.0	138.8	138.8	139.4	139.7	139.9	140.2	141.1	141.
Maintenance and repair services	139.8	145.5	142.1	142.1	143.0	143.8	143.8	144.7	144.6	146.3	147.1	147.4	147.3	147.6	148.
Maintenance and repair commodities	128.5	130.2	129.1	128.6	128.8	129.0	130.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.6	129.5	130.5	132.3	132.
Fuel and other utilities	123.7	127.5	123.7	124.7	125.0	125.2	125.4	126.7	128.4	129.0	129.4	129.8	128.7	128.4	129.
Fuels	111.5	115.2	110.9	112.2	112.5	111.9	112.9	114.0	116.5	117.4	117.9	118.4	116.2	115.7	117.
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	88.1	99.2	89.6	97.6	97.7	99.3	102.1	99.6	94.6	92.3	92.2	95.6	102.9	105.9	110.
Gas (piped) and electricity	119.2	122.1	118.3	118.7	119.1	118.2	118.9	120.6	124.1	125.6	126.1	126.2	122.7	121.7	122.
Other utilities and public services	152.8	157.2	153.9	154.4	154.9	156.4	155.4	156.9	157.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	158.6	158.9	159.
Household furnishings and operations	123.0	124.7	123.8	124.1	124.3	124.6	124.8	124.4	124.5	124.7	124.8	125.1	125.0	124.8	125.
Housefurnishings	111.2	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.4	111.7	111.9	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.5	111.1	110.8	111.
Housekeeping supplies	137.1	141.1	139.8	140.4	140.4	140.9	141.4	141.0	140.8	141.1	141.1	141.2	141.6	141.8	141.
Housekeeping services	143.7	148.0	145.3	145.7	146.3	146.6	146.6	147.3	147.8	148.6	148.6	149.4	149.9	149.6	150.
Apparel and upkeep	132.0	131.7	130.8	130.0	131.2	134.8	134.9	133.7	130.8	128.3	128.1	131.5	133.4	133.4	130.
Apparel commodities	128.7	128.2	127.1	126.5	127.8	131.6	131.7	130.4	127.2	124.5	124.2	127.8	130.0	129.9	126.
Men's and boys' apparel	126.2	127.7	126.0	124.7	126.4	129.1	129.0	129.5	127.1	125.1	126.2	127.4	129.2	131.2	127.
Women's and girls' apparel	126.9	124.7	124.7	123.4	124.6	129.9	130.2	127.7	122.8	118.5	118.1	123.6	127.1	126.7	123.
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	127.2	129.7	128.7	131.5	134.4	133.3	133.7	130.4	129.1	125.7	125.1	131.4	128.5	126.7	126.
Footwear	125.4	126.6	124.1	123.4	125.8	128.1	128.2	128.3	127.1	125.6	124.7	126.7	128.0	127.7	125.
Other apparel commodities	152.4	150.6	148.6	151.7	149.7	154.7	153.5	151.7	150.8	151.5	149.3	151.9	152.0	149.0	141.
Apparel services	157.3	159.8	157.7	158.2	158.5	158.9	158.8	159.4	159.7	159.9	160.3	160.4	160.6	160.9	161.
Transportation	139.1	143.0	139.1	139.9	140.4	141.2	143.1	144.4	144.0	143.5	142.8	143.2	143.9	144.8	145.
Private transportation	136.3	140.0	136.6	137.4	137.5	138.3	140.3	141.7	141.0	140.5	139.9	140.0	140.5	141.5	141.
New vehicles	141.0	143.7	142.8	143.2	143.5	143.6	143.5	143.4	143.5	143.2	142.9	143.2	143.8	144.8	145.
New cars	139.0	141.4	140.7	141.1	141.3	141.5	141.3	141.2	141.3	141.0	140.7	141.0	141.5	142.3	143.
Used cars	156.5	157.0	158.2	157.9	157.5	157.3	157.4	157.6	157.2	156.9	156.6	157.0	157.0	156.5	155.
Motor fuel	100.0	106.3	96.4	98.6	98.2	101.4	108.6	113.6	111.2	108.9	106.4	106.2	105.9	107.8	108.
Gasoline	99.8	105.9	96.0	98.2	97.8	101.1	108.2	113.3	111.0	108.8	106.1	105.7	105.2	107.1	107.
Maintenance and repair	154.0	158.4	155.7	156.2	156.6	156.9	157.2	157.5	157.7	158.1	158.6	160.0	160.5	160.5	160.
Other private transportation	170.6	173.9	172.4	172.7	173.2	172.5	173.0	173.1	173.1	173.5	174.1	174.1	175.4	176.2	176.
Other private transportation commodities	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.1	104.9	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.
Other private transportation services	186.0	190.1	188.3	188.5	189.2	188.3	189.0	189.1	185.2	189.7	190.4	190.3	192.0	193.0	192.
Public transportation	175.9	181.9	170.7	171.6	177.4	178.9	179.3	108.2	182.5	182.7	181.4	184.6	187.2	187.3	189.
Medical care	220.5	228.2	223.8	225.2	226.2	226.6	227.0	227.4	227.8	228.7	229.2	229.4	230.1	230.5	230.
Medical care commodities	204.5	210.4	206.6	207.7	208.5	208.9	209.6	209.7	210.5	211.0	211.1	211.2	212.4	211.9	212.
Medical care services	224.2	232.4	227.8	229.3	230.3	230.7	231.1	231.6	231.9	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.2	234.9	235.
Professional services	201.0	208.3	203.9	205.0	206.1	206.5	207.0	207.7	207.9	208.7	209.2	209.6	210.2	210.9	211.
Hospital and related services	257.8	269.5	262.8	265.1	266.4	266.8	267.0	267.6	268.8	270.3	271.2	271.6	272.4	273.2	273.
Entertainment	153.9	159.1	156.2	157.0	158.3	158.4	158.6	158.8	159.0	159.0	159.2	159.8	160.1	160.7	160.
Entertainment commodities	138.7	143.0	140.7	141.4	142.5	142.7	142.8	142.8	142.9	142.9	143.2	143.3	143.6	144.0	144.
Entertainment services	172.0	178.1	174.6	175.5	177.0	177.0	177.2	177.6	177.9	178.0	178.0	179.1	179.5	180.3	180.
Other goods and services	206.9	215.4	211.1	212.0	212.6	213.0	213.3	214.1	214.0	214.6	216.3	218.3	218.8	219.2	218.
Tobacco products	225.7	232.8	228.1	229.3	229.8	230.8	230.5	233.1	232.9	233.3	233.4	234.1	235.3	236.2	234.
Personal care	147.1	150.1	148.9	149.1	149.3	149.4	149.7	150.3	149.6	150.0	150.5	150.8	150.9	151.2	150.
Toilet goods and personal care appliances	143.1	144.3	144.1	143.7	144.1	144.0	144.2	145.3	143.9	144.4	145.0	145.1	144.6	144.7	142.
Personal care services	151.5	156.6	154.3	155.0	155.2	155.3	155.7	155.8	155.9	156.3	156.5	157.2	157.9	158.6	159.
Personal and educational expenses	235.5	247.5	241.8	243.0	243.7	244 1	244.6	244.8	245.1	245.8	248.7	252.1	252.5	252.8	252.
School books and supplies	214.4	226.9	219.0	223.8	224.7	225.2	225.5	224.7	224.7	224.7	227.6	229.9	230.5	230.7	231.
Personal and educational services	237.3	249.3	243.7	244.7	245.4	245.7	246.3	246.6	246.8	247.6	250.5	254.0	254.3	254.7	254.

7. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ll items	152.4	156.9	153.5	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6
Commodities	136.4	139.9	137.0	137.8	138.0	139.2	140.2	140.4	139.9	139.5	139.5	140.3	141.0	141.5	141.4
Food and beverages	148.9	153.7	150.3	151.4	151.3	152.1	152.7	152.5	153.1	153.6	154.2	155.0	155.8	156.2	156.6
Commodities less food and beverages	128.9	131.5	128.9	129.5	129.9	131.3	132.5	133.0	131.9	130.9	130.5	131.4	132.1	132.6	132.1
Nondurables less food and beverages	129.5	133.0	128.8	129.8	130.3	132.6	134.7	135.6	133.7	132.3	131.6	133.0	134.0	134.7	133.7
Apparel commodities	128.7	128.2	127.1	126.5	127.8	131.6	131.7	130.4	127.2	124.5	124.2	127.8	130.0	129.9	126.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	132.9	138.6	132.7	134.5	134.6	136.2	139.3	141.4	140.1	139.3	138.5	138.7	139.2	140.3	140.5
Durables	128.0	129.4	129.0	129.3	129.4	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.3	129.1	128.9	129.2	129.3	129.6	129.9
Services	168.7	174.1	170.4	171.3	172.2	172.6	172.7	173.1	173.9	174.8	175.3	175.6	175.8	175.9	176.1
Rent of shelter (12/82 = 100)	172.4	178.0	174.2	175.5	176.3	177.0	177.0	177.0	177.6	178.9	179.3	179.0	179.4	179.4	179.3
Household services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100)	138.3	142.0	138.6	139.0	139.5	139.6	139.6	141.0	143.1	143.9	144.4	144.6	143.2	142.9	143.4
Transportation services	175.9	180.5	176.3	176.8	178.5	178.5	179.0	179.3	179.8	180.3	180.6	181.6	183.2	183.7	184.1
Medical care services	224.2	232.4	227.8	229.3	230.3	230.7	231.1	231.6	231.9	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.2	234.9	235.0
Other services	193.3	201.4	197.3	198.1	199.0	199.2	199.5	199.9	200.1	200.6	201.9	203.9	204.3	204.8	205.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food	153.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	155.7	156.5	157.0	157.4	157.5	157.7	157.9	158.4	158.8	159.0	159.0
All items less shelter	148.6	152.8	149.6	150.3	150.8	151.6	152.4	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.9	153.8	154.2	154.6	154.7
All items less homeowners' costs (12/82 = 100)	153.5	157.9	154.3	155.3	155.9	156.9	157.5	157.8	157.9	158.1	158.3	158.9	159.4	159.6	159.6
All items less medical care	148.6	152.8	149.6	150.4	150.9	151.7	152.3	152.6	152.7	153.0	153.2	153.8	154.2	154.5	154.5
Commodities less food	129.8	132.6	129.9	130.6	131.0	132.4	133.5	134.0	133.0	132.0	131.7	132.5	133.2	133.7	133.3
Nondurables less food	130.9	134.5	130.4	131.3	131.8	134.0	136.0	136.8	135.1	133.8	133.2	134.5	135.5	136.1	135.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	134.1	139.5	134.0	135.6	135.9	137.3	140.1	142.0	140.9	140.2	139.5	139.8	140.3	141.2	141.5
Nondurables	139.3	143.5	139.7	140.7	141.0	142.5	143.9	144.2	143.6	143.1	143.1	144.1	145.1	145.6	145.3
Services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100)	176.8	182.5	178.5	179.2	180.2	180.4	180.6	181.4	182.4	183.1	183.7	184.6	184.6	184.8	185.2
Services less medical care	163.5	168.7	165.0	165.9	166.8	167.2	167.3	167.7	168.5	169.4	169.9	170.2	170.4	170.4	170.6
Energy	105.2	110.1	103.3	105.0	104.9	106.1	110.0	112.9	113.1	112.5	111.6	111.7	110.5	111.1	112.2
All items less energy	158.7	163.1	160.2	161.0	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.5	162.7	163.1	163.4	164.0	164.7	164.9	164.8
All items less food and energy	161.2	165.6	162.7	163.4	164.2	164.9	165.0	165.1	165.2	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.0	167.2	167.0
Commodities less food and energy	139.3	141.3	140.0	140.3	140.8	141.9	142.0	141.7	141.0	140.3	140.3	141.4	142.0	142.2	141.5
Energy commodities	98.8	105.7	95.9	98.7	98.3	101.4	108.1	112.3	109.5	107.2	105.0	105.2	105.8	107.9	109.1
Services less energy	173.7	179.4	175.7	176.6	177.6	178.1	178.2	178.4	179.0	179.9	180.4	180.7	181.2	181.4	181.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:															
1982–84 = $1.00	.656	.638	.651	.648	.645	.642	.640	.639	.638	.637	.636	.634	.632	.631	.631
1967 = $1.00	.219	.213	.217	.216	.215	.214	.214	.213	.213	.213	.212	.212	.211	.211	.211
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	149.8	154.1	150.9	151.7	152.2	152.9	153.6	154.0	154.1	154.3	154.5	155.1	155.5	155.9	155.9
All items (1967 = 100)	446.1	459.1	449.5	451.9	453.2	455.6	457.6	458.7	459.1	459.7	460.2	461.9	463.2	464.2	464.3
Food and beverages	148.3	153.2	149.8	150.8	150.7	151.5	152.2	151.9	152.6	153.1	153.7	154.5	155.2	155.7	156.1
Food	147.9	152.8	149.4	150.5	150.3	151.1	151.7	151.5	152.1	152.8	153.4	154.1	154.9	155.4	155.8
Food at home	147.9	153.5	149.5	151.0	150.5	151.6	152.4	151.7	152.6	153.3	154.1	155.1	155.9	156.4	156.9
Cereals and bakery products	167.2	173.6	169.2	171.2	171.7	171.6	173.0	173.3	174.0	174.5	174.8	174.3	174.7	175.1	175.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	138.5	144.5	141.7	142.5	142.1	142.3	141.5	140.8	142.7	143.6	145.3	146.8	147.5	148.6	149.8
Dairy products	132.5	141.9	134.7	136.1	136.9	136.6	136.8	137.4	139.7	141.9	144.3	146.4	148.9	149.2	148.5
Fruits and vegetables	176.7	183.1	177.0	180.0	176.5	182.7	187.7	183.5	182.6	183.4	181.8	183.2	184.1	185.2	186.0
Other foods at home	140.3	142.6	140.1	141.4	141.5	142.1	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.6	142.8	143.2	143.5	143.0	143.2
Sugar and sweets	137.5	143.6	138.4	141.3	141.6	142.3	142.2	143.5	143.7	144.6	144.5	145.3	145.6	144.0	144.5
Fats and oils	137.1	140.3	137.3	139.6	139.6	139.9	139.7	139.7	140.6	140.2	140.6	141.2	141.3	140.5	140.4
Nonalcoholic beverages	131.0	128.1	128.8	129.5	129.4	129.2	129.4	128.8	127.9	127.1	128.0	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.5
Other prepared foods	150.8	156.0	151.9	152.9	153.2	154.4	155.1	155.4	155.9	156.6	156.3	157.2	158.2	158.2	158.8
Food away from home	148.8	152.6	150.3	150.6	150.9	151.1	151.6	152.0	152.3	152.7	153.1	153.4	154.2	154.7	155.0
Alcoholic beverages	153.3	157.9	154.3	155.0	156.1	156.8	157.3	157.6	157.9	157.8	158.2	158.9	159.5	159.6	159.9
Housing	145.4	149.6	146.7	147.5	148.0	148.5	148.6	148.9	149.6	150.4	150.7	150.8	150.7	150.7	151.0
Shelter	161.2	166.2	163.1	163.9	164.6	165.1	165.2	165.3	165.9	166.9	167.3	167.2	167.6	167.7	167.7
Renters' costs (12/84 = 100)	152.5	157.3	152.5	154.4	156.0	157.0	156.6	156.4	157.2	159.1	159.4	158.1	158.3	157.6	157.3
Rent, residential	157.4	161.6	159.3	159.7	160.1	160.3	160.6	160.9	161.3	161.9	162.2	162.6	162.9	163.4	163.7
Other renters' costs	204.4	214.6	194.1	205.5	214.0	219.6	215.6	212.0	215.3	226.0	226.5	215.0	214.6	207.4	203.7
Homeowners' costs (12/84 = 100)	156.0	160.9	158.7	159.0	159.3	159.6	159.8	160.1	160.5	161.0	161.4	161.9	162.4	162.8	163.0
Owners' equivalent rent (12/84 = 100)	156.2	161.2	159.0	159.3	159.5	159.8	160.1	160.4	160.8	161.3	161.7	162.2	162.7	163.1	163.4
Household insurance (12/84 = 100)	144.6	147.1	145.6	145.0	145.6	145.9	146.0	146.1	146.9	147.8	148.0	148.0	148.7	150.0	147.2
Maintenance and repairs	134.5	137.6	135.8	135.5	135.7	136.3	136.8	137.5	137.5	137.9	138.0	138.0	138.5	139.9	140.1
Maintenance and repair services	142.7	147.6	144.7	144.6	145.0	145.8	145.9	146.8	146.7	148.2	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.9	150.1
Maintenance and repair commodities	123.6	124.9	124.2	123.6	123.8	124.1	125.0	125.5	125.6	124.8	124.1	123.6	124.8	127.1	127.1
Fuel and other utilities	123.2	127.2	123.3	124.2	124.6	125.0	125.2	126.3	128.2	128.7	129.2	129.5	128.3	128.1	129.0
Fuels	110.8	114.7	110.2	111.4	111.8	111.5	112.3	113.4	116.1	117.0	117.5	117.9	115.6	115.1	116.5
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	88.0	99.0	89.5	97.4	97.6	99.1	101.6	99.1	94.3	92.1	92.1	95.4	102.6	105.7	110.6
Gas (piped) and electricity	118.4	121.6	117.5	118.0	118.4	117.9	118.5	120.0	123.8	125.1	125.7	125.7	122.2	121.2	122.3
Other utilities and public services	153.2	157.7	154.3	154.8	155.4	157.0	156.1	157.5	158.2	158.0	158.5	158.8	159.2	159.5	159.6
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	123.2	122.4	122.8	122.9	123.2	123.4	123.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.5
Housefurnishings	109.9	109.9	109.7	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.2	110.5	109.8	109.9	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.7	109.5	109.8
Housekeeping supplies	137.3	141.5	139.9	140.6	140.7	141.3	141.7	141.3	141.2	141.6	141.8	141.8	142.1	142.4	142.0
Housekeeping services	146.8	150.9	148.6	149.0	149.4	149.6	149.7	150.1	150.5	151.1	151.2	152.2	152.5	152.4	152.9

27. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apparel and upkeep	130.9	130.9	129.5	129.1	130.2	133.9	134.2	133.2	130.2	127.9	127.5	130.6	132.4	132.4	129
Apparel commodities	127.7	127.6	126.2	125.8	127.0	130.9	131.2	130.1	126.9	124.3	123.8	127.2	129.2	129.1	125
Men's and boys' apparel	125.9	127.4	125.8	124.8	126.3	128.9	128.6	129.2	126.7	124.7	125.7	127.0	129.0	130.9	127
Women's and girls' apparel	125.4	123.6	123.3	122.3	123.3	128.6	129.5	127.1	122.1	118.1	117.4	122.2	125.4	125.0	121
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	128.1	130.8	129.8	132.3	135.3	134.7	134.8	131.5	130.1	126.8	126.7	132.4	128.9	127.7	128
Footwear	126.2	127.6	125.0	123.9	126.3	128.8	129.0	129.3	128.1	126.8	126.1	127.8	129.2	128.9	127
Other apparel commodities	150.6	149.6	145.3	149.1	146.9	153.7	153.0	151.5	150.5	150.9	147.8	151.4	151.9	148.7	139
Apparel services	156.8	159.0	157.1	157.6	157.9	158.2	158.2	158.8	159.0	159.3	159.6	159.7	159.7	160.0	160
Transportation	138.8	142.8	138.9	139.7	140.0	140.9	143.0	144.4	143.8	143.3	142.6	142.9	143.5	144.5	144
Private transportation	136.9	140.7	137.2	138.0	138.0	138.8	141.0	142.5	141.8	141.1	140.5	140.7	141.2	142.2	142
New vehicles	141.8	144.7	143.7	144.2	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.3	144.0	144.3	145.0	146.0	146
New cars	138.7	141.1	140.4	140.8	141.0	141.0	140.9	140.8	140.9	140.6	140.3	140.6	141.1	141.9	142
Used cars	157.3	158.2	159.1	158.9	158.6	158.3	158.5	158.7	158.3	158.1	157.8	158.2	158.3	157.7	156
Motor fuel	99.9	106.3	96.4	98.6	98.1	101.4	108.6	113.5	111.0	108.8	106.3	106.2	106.0	108.1	108
Gasoline	99.7	105.9	95.9	98.2	97.8	101.2	108.3	113.3	110.9	108.7	106.0	105.8	105.3	107.4	108
Maintenance and repair	154.8	159.3	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	158.2	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.6	160.8	161.4	161.4	161
Other private transportation	166.5	169.6	168.4	168.5	168.8	168.1	168.6	168.7	168.8	169.2	169.7	169.8	171.2	171.9	171
Other private transportation commodities	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.0	104.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.2	104
Other private transportation services	182.2	186.1	184.5	184.6	185.0	184.1	184.8	185.1	185.1	185.7	186.3	186.4	188.2	189.1	188
Public transportation	171.9	179.6	169.0	169.6	174.6	177.2	177.5	178.6	180.1	180.6	179.4	181.8	184.3	184.5	186
Medical care	219.8	227.6	223.1	224.5	225.6	226.0	226.4	226.8	227.3	228.2	228.5	228.8	229.4	229.9	230
Medical care commodities	202.2	207.8	204.2	205.4	206.1	206.5	207.0	207.1	208.0	208.5	208.5	208.5	209.8	209.1	209
Medical care services	223.8	232.1	227.4	228.9	230.1	230.4	230.7	231.3	231.6	232.6	233.1	233.3	233.9	234.6	234
Professional services	202.0	209.5	204.9	206.0	207.2	207.6	208.1	208.8	209.0	209.9	210.4	210.8	211.4	212.1	212
Hospital and related services	255.2	266.5	260.0	262.3	263.7	264.0	264.4	264.9	265.8	267.3	268.0	268.4	269.1	269.9	270
Entertainment	151.8	156.8	153.8	154.7	156.0	156.1	156.3	156.5	156.7	156.7	157.0	157.4	157.8	158.3	158
Entertainment commodities	137.9	142.0	139.4	140.3	141.4	141.7	141.8	141.9	141.9	141.8	142.2	142.2	142.5	142.8	142
Entertainment services	171.9	178.2	174.6	175.5	176.9	176.9	177.1	177.7	178.0	178.2	178.3	179.3	179.7	180.4	180
Other goods and services	204.2	212.2	208	209.0	209.6	209.9	210.1	211.2	211.0	211.6	213.0	214.7	215.3	215.8	215
Tobacco products	225.9	232.5	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.7	230.3	233.1	232.8	233.2	233.0	233.7	234.8	235.8	233
Personal care	147.3	150.1	148.9	149.1	149.2	149.3	149.6	150.3	149.6	150.0	150.4	150.8	150.9	151.3	150
Toilet goods and personal care appliances	143.8	145.0	144.7	144.4	144.6	144.6	144.7	146.0	144.6	145.0	145.6	145.7	145.4	145.4	143
Personal care services	151.5	156.6	154.2	154.9	155.1	155.2	155.7	155.8	156.0	156.2	156.5	157.2	158.0	158.7	159
Personal and educational expenses	231.2	242.9	237.3	238.5	239.3	239.5	240.1	240.3	240.6	241.4	244.2	247.3	247.7	248.1	248
School books and supplies	215.5	228.2	220.3	225.2	225.8	226.3	226.5	225.6	225.5	225.5	228.8	231.5	232.4	232.6	232
Personal and educational services	232.6	244.4	238.9	239.8	240.7	240.9	241.5	241.7	242.0	242.9	245.7	248.8	249.2	249.7	249
All items	149.8	154.1	150.9	151.7	152.2	152.9	153.6	154.0	154.1	154.3	154.5	155.1	155.5	155.9	155
Commodities	136.4	139.9	136.9	137.7	137.9	139.1	140.2	140.5	140.0	139.7	139.6	140.4	141.0	141.6	141
Food and beverages	148.3	153.2	149.8	150.8	150.7	151.5	152.2	151.9	152.6	153.1	153.7	154.5	155.2	155.7	156
Commodities less food and beverages	129.0	131.8	129.0	129.7	130.0	131.4	132.8	133.5	132.4	131.4	130.9	131.7	132.3	132.9	132
Nondurables less food and beverages	129.0	132.8	128.3	129.3	129.7	132.2	134.5	135.7	133.8	132.4	131.6	132.8	133.8	134.6	133
Apparel commodities	127.7	127.6	126.2	125.8	127.0	130.9	131.2	130.1	126.9	124.3	123.8	127.2	129.2	129.1	125
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	132.6	138.3	132.1	133.9	134.0	135.7	139.1	141.5	140.1	139.2	138.2	138.4	139.0	140.2	140
Durables	127.9	129.2	128.9	129.1	129.3	129.3	129.4	129.2	129.2	129.0	128.9	129.2	129.2	129.5	129
Services	166.0	171.4	167.9	168.6	169.4	169.8	170.0	170.4	171.2	172.0	172.5	172.8	173.0	173.2	173
Rent of shelter (12/84 = 100)	155.0	159.9	156.9	157.7	158.4	158.9	159.0	159.1	159.6	160.6	161.0	160.9	161.3	161.3	161
Household services less rent of shelter (12/84 = 100)	127.0	130.5	127.2	127.6	128.0	128.4	128.4	129.6	131.6	132.3	132.7	133.0	131.5	131.2	131
Transportation services	173.6	178.3	174.9	175.2	176.3	176.4	176.9	177.3	177.6	176.1	178.4	179.2	180.8	181.3	181
Medical care services	223.8	232.1	227.4	228.9	230.1	230.4	230.7	231.3	231.6	232.6	233.1	233.3	233.9	234.6	234
Other services	190.1	198.1	194.0	194.9	195.8	195.9	196.3	196.6	196.9	197.4	198.7	200.5	200.9	201.5	201
Special indexes:															
All items less food	150.0	154.3	151.1	151.8	152.4	153.2	153.9	154.4	154.4	154.5	154.6	155.2	155.5	155.8	155
All items less shelter	146.8	151.0	147.8	148.5	148.9	149.8	150.6	151.1	151.1	151.0	151.2	151.9	152.4	152.8	152
All items less homeowners' costs (12/84 = 100)	140.7	144.8	141.5	142.4	142.8	143.7	144.4	144.8	144.8	145.0	145.1	145.7	146.1	146.4	146
All items less medical care	146.4	150.7	147.5	148.3	148.7	149.5	150.2	150.5	150.6	150.8	151.0	151.6	152.0	152.3	152
Commodities less food	130.0	132.8	130.0	130.7	131.0	132.4	133.8	134.4	133.3	132.4	132.0	132.8	133.4	134.0	133
Nondurables less food	130.4	134.3	129.8	130.8	131.3	133.6	135.8	136.9	135.1	133.8	133.1	134.3	135.3	136.0	135
Nondurables less food and apparel	133.7	139.3	133.4	135.1	135.3	136.9	139.9	142.0	140.8	140.0	139.2	139.5	140.0	141.1	141
Nondurables	139.0	143.3	139.3	140.4	140.5	142.1	143.6	144.1	143.5	143.1	143.0	143.9	144.8	145.4	145
Services less rent of shelter (12/84 = 100)	157.6	162.7	159.2	159.8	160.5	160.7	161.0	161.7	162.6	163.3	163.8	164.5	164.4	164.7	165
Services less medical care	161.1	166.2	162.8	163.5	164.2	164.6	134.8	165.2	166.0	166.8	167.3	167.6	167.8	167.9	168
Energy	104.7	109.8	102.6	104.3	104.2	105.8	109.8	112.8	112.9	112.2	111.1	111.3	110.1	110.9	112
All items less energy	156.1	160.4	157.6	158.3	158.8	159.5	159.8	159.8	160.0	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.9	162.2	162
All items less food and energy	158.2	162.3	159.7	160.3	161.0	161.7	161.9	162.0	162.0	162.2	162.5	163.1	163.7	163.9	163
Commodities less food and energy	138.9	140.9	139.6	139.9	140.4	141.4	141.6	141.4	140.7	140.1	140.0	141.0	141.6	141.8	141
Energy commodities	99.1	105.9	96.0	98.8	98.4	101.5	108.3	112.5	109.8	107.6	105.3	105.5	106.0	108.2	109
Services less energy	171.3	176.8	173.4	174.2	175.0	175.5	175.6	176.0	176.4	177.2	177.7	178.0	178.6	178.9	179
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar:															
1982–84 = $1.00	.668	.649	.663	.659	.657	.654	.651	.649	.649	.648	.647	.645	.643	.642	.6
1967 = $1.00	.224	.218	.222	.221	.221	.219	.219	.218	.218	.218	.217	.216	.216	.215	.2

28. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Area[1]	Pricing schedule[2]	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners						
		1995		1996					1995		1996				
		Nov.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average	M	153.6	153.5	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	150.9	150.9	154.5	155.1	155.5	155.9	155.9
Region and area size[3]															
Northeast urban	M	160.5	160.5	164.0	164.6	165.1	165.4	165.7	158.0	158.0	161.4	162.0	162.4	163.0	163.2
Size A—More than 1,200,000	M	161.3	161.1	164.7	165.4	165.7	166.0	166.2	157.7	157.6	161.0	161.8	162.1	162.6	162.6
Size B—500,000 to 1,200,000	M	158.3	158.6	162.2	162.2	162.4	163.1	164.3	156.2	156.5	160.0	159.8	160.1	160.7	162.0
Size C—50,000 to 500,000	M	158.5	158.6	161.8	162.2	163.8	164.3	164.6	160.1	160.4	163.2	163.7	165.3	166.0	166.3
North Central urban	M	149.5	149.5	153.4	154.0	154.4	155.0	155.3	146.2	146.3	149.9	150.6	151.0	151.7	151.9
Size A—More than 1,200,000	M	150.2	150.3	154.0	154.5	154.8	155.3	155.5	146.2	146.4	149.9	150.4	150.7	151.3	151.5
Size B—360,000 to 1,200,000	M	148.1	148.0	152.8	153.3	154.0	154.5	154.5	144.4	144.5	148.7	149.5	150.2	150.8	150.7
Size C—50,000 to 360,000	M	151.5	151.5	154.7	155.4	156.5	157.1	157.7	148.9	148.9	151.9	152.6	153.7	154.5	155.1
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	146.0	145.8	150.4	151.0	151.1	151.9	151.9	144.1	144.1	148.5	149.1	149.2	150.1	150.3
South urban	M	150.4	150.3	154.1	154.5	154.9	155.1	155.1	148.9	148.9	152.7	153.1	153.5	153.7	153.7
Size A—More than 1,200,000	M	149.7	149.5	153.1	153.5	153.7	153.8	154.0	147.8	147.8	151.4	151.7	151.9	152.0	152.3
Size B—450,000 to 1,200,000	M	152.6	152.4	156.9	157.3	157.7	158.2	158.2	149.0	148.9	153.1	153.6	153.9	154.5	154.5
Size C—50,000 to 450,000	M	150.4	150.3	154.0	154.4	154.8	154.7	154.4	150.4	150.3	153.9	154.4	154.8	154.7	154.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	148.9	149.1	152.6	153.2	154.3	154.6	154.4	149.2	149.5	153.1	153.9	154.8	155.1	155.0
West urban	M	154.4	154.3	158.0	158.6	159.1	159.2	158.7	151.4	151.3	154.9	155.5	155.9	155.9	155.4
Size A—More than 1,250,000	M	154.4	154.4	158.1	158.7	159.2	159.1	158.7	150.0	150.0	153.4	154.0	154.4	154.3	153.8
Size C—50,000 to 330,000	M	158.4	158.6	162.6	163.0	163.2	163.9	163.9	155.4	155.5	159.5	159.9	160.2	160.8	160.7
Size classes:															
A (12/86 = 100)	M	138.7	138.6	141.9	142.4	142.7	142.9	142.9	137.7	137.7	140.9	141.4	141.7	142.0	141.9
B	M	153.5	153.4	157.6	157.9	158.4	158.9	159.0	150.7	150.7	154.6	155.0	155.4	156.0	156.2
C	M	153.5	153.5	157.0	157.4	158.2	158.5	158.6	152.6	152.7	156.0	156.6	157.4	157.7	157.9
D	M	150.0	150.1	154.0	154.7	155.5	155.8	155.5	149.3	149.4	153.3	154.0	154.7	155.1	154.9
Selected local areas															
Chicago, IL–Northwestern IN	M	154.0	153.8	158.1	158.3	158.8	159.4	159.7	149.0	149.0	152.9	153.2	153.7	154.4	154.6
Los Angeles–Long Beach, Anaheim, CA	M	154.4	154.6	157.3	158.2	158.8	158.4	158.3	149.2	149.4	151.9	152.7	153.2	152.9	152.7
New York, NY–Northeastern NJ	M	163.8	163.7	167.2	168.2	168.2	168.4	168.5	159.9	159.9	163.3	164.4	164.4	164.7	164.7
Philadelphia, PA–NJ	M	159.6	159.1	163.6	164.5	164.9	164.3	164.3	159.2	158.7	163.0	163.7	164.2	164.0	163.6
San Francisco–Oakland, CA	M	152.4	152.1	155.6	156.3	156.9	156.9	156.0	149.9	149.6	153.0	153.8	154.3	154.2	153.1
Baltimore, MD	1	151.1	–	–	155.4	–	154.8	–	149.9	–	–	154.4	–	153.6	–
Boston, MA	1	160.3	–	–	163.5	–	166.3	–	159.3	–	–	162.1	–	165.4	–
Cleveland, OH	1	148.2	–	–	153.5	–	153.8	–	140.6	–	–	145.8	–	146.2	–
Miami, FL	1	150.2	–	–	154.6	–	156.4	–	148.2	–	–	152.6	–	154.6	–
St. Louis, MO–IL	1	145.7	–	–	151.0	–	151.4	–	145.0	–	–	150.1	–	150.5	–
Washington, DC–MD–VA	1	155.2	–	–	160.8	–	161.2	–	152.5	–	–	158.2	–	158.7	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	2	–	145.5	149.5	–	150.7	–	150.0	–	145.4	149.5	–	150.7	–	150.2
Detroit, MI	2	–	150.3	152.7	–	153.8	–	154.3	–	145.5	148.0	–	148.8	–	149.4
Houston, TX	2	–	140.9	142.8	–	143.2	–	143.6	–	140.5	142.2	–	142.5	–	143.0
Pittsburgh, PA	2	–	150.0	153.6	–	154.5	–	155.4	–	143.7	147.2	–	148.0	–	148.8

[1] Area definitions are those established by the Office of Management and Budget in 1983, except for Boston–Lawrence–Salem, MA–NH, Area (excludes Monroe County); and Milwaukee, WI, Area (includes only the Milwaukee MSA). Definitions do not include revisions made since 1983. Excludes farms and the military.

[2] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[3] Regions are defined as the four Census regions.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Because each local index is a small subset of the national index, it has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in escalator clauses.

29. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:									
All items:									
Index	118.3	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9
Percent change	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0
Food and beverages:									
Index	118.2	124.9	132.1	136.8	138.7	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7
Percent change	4.1	5.7	5.8	3.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2
Housing:									
Index	118.5	123.0	128.5	133.6	137.5	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8
Percent change	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
Apparel and upkeep:									
Index	115.4	118.6	124.1	128.7	131.9	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7
Percent change	4.3	2.8	4.6	3.7	2.5	1.4	–.2	–1.0	-.2
Transportation:									
Index	108.7	114.1	120.5	123.8	126.5	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0
Percent change	3.1	5.0	5.6	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8
Medical care:									
Index	138.6	149.3	162.8	177.0	190.1	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2
Percent change	6.5	7.7	9.0	8.7	7.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5
Entertainment:									
Index	120.3	126.5	132.4	138.4	142.3	145.8	150.1	153.9	159.1
Percent change	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.4
Other goods and services:									
Index	137.0	147.7	159.0	171.6	183.3	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4
Percent change	6.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	6.8	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:									
All items:									
Index	117.0	122.6	129.0	134.3	138.2	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1
Percent change	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9

30. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		1995	1996											
	1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Finished goods	127.9	131.3	129.1	129.4	129.4	130.1	130.6	131.1	131.7	131.5	131.9	131.6	132.5	132.5	132.7
Finished consumer goods	125.6	129.5	126.7	127.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	129.3	130.0	129.9	130.4	130.2	131.0	131.0	131.2
Finished consumer foods	129.0	133.5	131.0	130.7	130.7	132.0	131.2	131.5	133.6	133.9	135.3	135.6	136.4	135.9	135.5
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	124.0	127.6	124.6	125.4	125.3	126.1	127.4	128.2	128.3	128.0	128.1	127.8	128.6	128.7	129.2
Nondurable goods less food	118.8	123.2	118.9	120.1	119.9	121.2	123.1	124.1	124.2	124.0	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.5	125.1
Durable goods	132.7	134.2	134.7	134.2	134.3	134.3	134.0	134.2	134.4	133.8	133.7	132.4	135.1	135.1	135.0
Capital equipment	136.7	138.3	138.1	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.3	138.2	138.2	138.1	138.2	137.2	138.6	138.7	138.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	124.9	125.7	125.1	125.2	124.7	124.9	125.4	126.2	126.2	125.9	126.1	126.5	126.0	125.9	126.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	130.4	128.6	130.0	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.3	128.8	128.8	128.3	128.3	128.6	128.3	128.3	128.5
Materials for food manufacturing	119.5	125.7	122.9	120.7	121.0	120.6	121.6	126.6	128.2	128.5	129.4	129.6	129.1	127.0	126.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	135.1	130.5	134.2	133.3	132.4	131.5	130.5	130.2	129.9	129.4	129.5	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.0
Materials for durable manufacturing	135.6	131.4	133.2	132.2	131.0	131.1	131.2	132.5	132.6	130.7	130.6	131.2	130.6	131.0	131.6
Components for manufacturing	126.5	126.8	127.1	127.3	127.4	127.2	126.9	126.8	126.6	126.7	126.8	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6
Materials and components for construction	142.1	143.5	142.1	141.9	142.0	142.2	142.5	143.5	144.0	143.7	144.1	144.7	144.2	144.8	144.8
Processed fuels and lubricants	84.2	89.9	83.2	85.2	84.0	85.8	89.3	91.4	91.3	91.1	91.9	93.0	92.2	91.6	92.5
Containers	148.8	141.2	150.4	148.2	146.1	144.6	143.0	141.6	140.1	139.6	138.4	138.4	137.9	138.2	138.3
Supplies	132.1	135.9	134.7	135.3	135.3	135.4	135.7	136.2	136.1	136.4	136.4	136.7	135.9	135.5	135.5
Crude materials for further processing	102.7	113.5	106.0	108.8	111.1	110.0	114.4	115.9	113.3	115.6	116.0	113.0	111.3	113.6	118.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	105.8	121.5	114.7	114.7	115.0	116.2	119.6	127.7	129.0	130.9	129.5	124.7	119.4	117.9	113.7
Crude nonfood materials	96.8	104.0	96.4	100.8	104.4	102.0	106.7	103.8	98.7	101.2	102.8	101.1	101.9	106.6	118.0
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	127.5	130.5	128.4	129.0	128.9	129.5	130.4	130.9	131.0	130.8	130.9	130.3	131.3	131.4	131.8
Finished energy goods	78.1	83.1	76.7	78.5	77.8	80.1	83.3	84.6	84.7	84.2	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.9	85.9
Finished goods less energy	136.9	139.6	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.1	138.8	139.0	139.7	139.6	140.0	139.6	140.8	140.7	140.6
Finished consumer goods less energy	136.9	140.1	138.8	138.7	138.9	139.3	138.9	139.3	140.2	140.2	140.7	140.5	141.6	141.4	141.3
Finished goods less food and energy	140.0	142.0	141.7	141.8	141.9	141.8	141.7	142.0	142.0	141.9	141.9	141.1	142.5	142.5	142.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	141.9	144.3	143.9	143.9	144.1	144.0	143.8	144.3	144.4	144.3	144.2	143.5	144.9	144.9	144.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	148.5	151.4	150.3	150.6	151.0	150.8	150.8	151.5	151.6	151.8	151.6	151.6	151.8	151.8	151.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	125.5	125.6	125.2	125.4	124.8	125.0	125.4	126.0	125.9	125.6	125.7	126.1	125.8	125.8	126.1
Intermediate foods and feeds	114.8	128.4	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.4	125.3	130.3	131.2	131.9	132.7	133.8	130.7	127.7	127.6
Intermediate energy goods	84.1	89.7	83.1	85.0	83.8	85.7	89.1	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.7	92.8	91.9	91.4	92.1
Intermediate goods less energy	134.0	133.6	134.4	134.1	133.7	133.5	133.3	133.8	133.8	133.5	133.6	133.9	133.5	133.4	133.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.2	134.0	135.1	134.8	134.4	134.1	133.9	134.1	134.0	133.6	133.6	133.9	133.6	133.8	133.9
Crude energy materials	69.4	84.4	72.5	78.1	82.7	80.6	87.3	83.3	77.6	81.8	83.8	81.5	82.7	89.1	103.8
Crude materials less energy	123.5	130.0	126.6	126.8	127.1	127.1	129.1	135.0	135.2	135.8	134.8	131.5	127.5	126.2	123.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	173.6	155.8	161.4	162.1	162.3	159.2	157.6	158.1	155.3	152.4	152.9	153.1	152.6	151.6	152.4

31. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		1995	1996										
		1995	1996	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
–	**Total mining industries**	71.0	83.8	74.1	79.1	83.4	80.9	86.0	82.9	78.1	81.0	82.6	80.6	82.8	88.4	99.7
10	Metal mining	101.4	92.2	100.0	98.2	97.5	96.7	96.4	97.1	93.3	89.2	87.5	87.0	87.0	88.1	88.3
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	91.6	91.6	91.3	89.9	91.9	92.2	91.1	93.1	91.7	90.5	92.6	93.0	91.4	91.5	91.1
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	66.6	83.9	71.0	78.0	82.6	79.2	86.2	81.8	75.9	80.7	82.7	80.1	83.2	90.6	106.0
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	123.8	127.0	124.4	125.9	126.4	126.7	127.1	127.6	128.1	127.2	127.2	126.1	126.9	127.2	127.1
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	124.2	127.1	125.3	125.8	125.7	126.0	126.8	127.4	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.5	128.2	128.0	128.1
20	Food and kindred products	121.7	127.2	124.2	124.2	124.4	124.3	124.6	126.3	127.6	128.3	129.7	129.9	129.8	128.7	128.4
21	Tobacco manufactures	193.2	199.1	195.0	195.1	195.0	195.1	195.1	201.1	201.0	201.1	201.4	201.0	201.1	201.1	201.4
22	Textile mill products	116.5	118.2	117.3	117.4	117.5	117.7	118.1	118.3	118.0	118.3	118.4	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.5
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	120.6	122.3	120.7	121.4	121.6	121.6	121.5	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.5	122.8	123.0	123.1	123.1
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	154.1	153.6	151.4	150.6	150.7	150.9	151.0	153.8	154.5	153.3	154.4	156.8	154.9	156.2	155.7
25	Furniture and fixtures	133.3	136.1	134.9	135.2	135.7	135.6	135.8	135.7	135.9	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.6	137.0	137.0
26	Paper and allied products	146.7	138.7	150.2	147.8	146.1	143.0	140.5	138.2	137.2	136.3	135.3	135.3	134.9	134.7	134.8
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	159.0	165.4	163.0	164.5	164.8	164.8	165.1	165.3	165.4	165.2	165.5	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.4
28	Chemicals and allied products	143.4	145.9	144.3	144.6	144.5	145.0	145.3	146.0	146.0	145.9	146.1	147.0	146.9	146.8	147.0
29	Petroleum refining and related products	77.2	87.4	75.4	79.4	77.3	81.8	90.5r	92.8	87.3	86.3	86.9	89.7	92.0	92.4	92.9
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	123.3	123.1	123.2	123.0	122.9	122.8	122.6	123.0	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.6	123.4	123.3	123.0
31	Leather and leather products	134.1	134.5	134.5	134.6	134.6	134.8	134.1	134.5	134.4	134.1	134.2	134.7	134.0	135.1	135.2
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	124.3	125.8	124.9	125.1	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.8	125.9	126.5	126.3	126.7	126.8
33	Primary metal industries	128.2	123.8	126.8	125.7	124.4	124.2	124.1	124.6	124.6	123.2	122.8	122.9	122.8	122.8	123.2
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation transportation equipment	124.8	126.2	125.9	125.9	125.7	125.9	126.0	126.0	126.2	126.2	126.4	126.3	126.4	126.5	126.6
35	Machinery, except electrical	119.0	119.2	119.4	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.3	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.9	118.9
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	113.3	113.2	113.5	113.8	113.9	113.5	113.3	113.1	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.1	112.5
37	Transportation	132.2	134.2	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.3	134.1	134.1	134.3	133.8	133.8	132.1	135.3	135.3	135.3
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	124.0	125.0	124.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.1	125.1	124.9	125.2	125.0	125.3	124.9	124.2	125.0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)	125.9	127.8	126.5	127.3	127.6	127.4	127.4	127.6	127.7	127.9	128.0	128.0	128.4	128.3	128.3
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	104.5	106.4	104.7	105.1	105.9	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.9	106.2	106.4	106.3	107.5	107.6	107.3
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	132.2	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3	132.3
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	103.0	103.6	104.0	103.9	103.8	104.2	103.8	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	103.2	104.0	104.2	104.1
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	113.7	121.0	115.9	117.2	119.1	119.9	120.2	120.8	121.4	122.5	121.8	122.0	122.5	122.8	122.2
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	110.8	105.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	103.7	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.0	104.0	103.9	103.9	103.9

32. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Finished goods									
Total	108.0	113.6	119.2	121.7	123.2	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3
Foods	112.6	118.7	124.4	124.1	123.3	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.5
Energy	59.8	65.7	75.0	78.1	77.8	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.1
Other	117.0	122.1	126.6	131.1	134.2	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components									
Total	107.1	112.0	114.5	114.4	114.7	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7
Foods	106.0	112.7	117.9	115.3	113.9	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.7
Energy	70.9	76.1	85.5	85.1	84.3	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.7
Other	115.2	120.2	120.9	121.4	122.0	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0
Crude materials for further processing									
Total	96.0	103.1	108.9	101.2	100.4	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.5
Foods	106.1	111.2	113.1	105.5	105.1	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5
Energy	67.7	75.9	85.9	80.4	78.8	76.7	72.1	69.4	84.4
Other	85.9	95.8	107.3	97.5	94.2	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7

33. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1990 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	1995	1996										
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0	**Food and live animals**	128.8	131.1	131.5	134.1	140.8	146.0	142.9	140.0	139.1	125.6	123.7	120.9	119.3
01	Meat and meat preparations	122.7	117.4	113.8	113.8	115.8	114.1	117.8	114.5	117.0	114.2	114.6	114.0	113.4
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	144.2	149.6	152.8	157.1	173.4	183.8	174.6	168.1	164.0	131.1	125.4	121.8	120.6
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	121.6	123.2	121.7	125.7	126.9	126.5	128.9	128.5	128.8	130.2	132.9	129.6	123.2
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	120.5	121.5	117.9	113.9	113.2	112.7	112.9	111.7	112.3	113.6	111.9	110.9	111.0
21	Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	91.2	90.5	91.0	91.2	90.1	92.2	95.8	95.9	105.2	109.5	117.6	116.5	113.9
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	113.8	122.0	120.5	119.7	128.0	129.2	127.2	130.6	132.6	131.9	114.1	115.7	115.0
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	112.2	110.6	110.2	110.3	107.6	107.7	108.4	107.0	108.9	108.3	107.0	106.3	108.2
24	Cork and wood	149.5	150.7	151.9	150.7	148.0	145.8	145.4	144.4	145.3	147.9	148.5	149.1	150.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	133.5	135.0	114.1	92.0	81.5	80.4	87.9	90.3	88.9	89.9	91.1	89.7	86.6
26	Textile fibers and their waste	123.5	121.2	118.7	115.9	117.0	117.3	114.3	107.7	106.3	108.6	107.2	103.5	104.4
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	98.0	98.3	97.3	97.1	97.1	96.9	95.1	95.3	95.1	95.0	95.3	95.5	95.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	109.8	109.2	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.5	106.9	101.5	101.1	102.5	103.5	100.4	102.4
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	92.8	97.4	95.8	97.4	101.0	100.8	99.4	99.1	99.3	102.4	106.0	105.3	106.8
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	98.6	99.9	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.1	99.5	98.6	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	86.4	93.2	91.0	93.6	99.7	98.4	95.5	95.3	96.2	101.6	107.6	106.2	108.5
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes**	117.4	114.1	108.2	106.2	108.3	115.6	113.5	111.6	114.6	121.0	115.8	107.1	110.6
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.5	110.7	110.9	110.6	110.8	109.9	109.7	109.7	109.3	109.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	108.7	109.7	109.7	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.7	110.5	110.6	110.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	112.0	111.8	111.0	110.8	111.9	111.5	111.8	111.8	112.0	112.8	112.8	112.6	112.6
57	Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100)	119.8	121.1	121.1	122.3	125.8	127.8	127.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	127.9	124.6	125.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100)	109.0	110.0	109.8	109.2	107.8	107.6	108.5	109.1	107.8	106.4	106.1	105.6	105.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	115.7	115.8	116.8	115.9	117.0	117.1	117.2	118.4	118.3	118.2	118.4	118.5	118.6
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	114.3	114.8	113.9	113.4	112.9	113.1	112.4	111.7	111.2	111.6	111.1	111.0	111.4
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	119.5	119.8	120.3	119.0	119.3	119.5	119.8	119.7	119.3	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	119.6	117.3	114.3	113.6	110.9	109.8	107.1	107.1	106.6	107.4	105.4	105.0	104.6
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.6	110.5	111.6	110.7	111.4	112.3	111.8	112.9	114.0	113.7
68	Nonferrous metals	107.9	109.5	107.5	105.5	106.6	107.5	105.8	102.4	99.4	100.6	98.8	96.5	100.1
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	105.2	105.3	105.5	105.3	105.5	105.4	105.7	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.2	105.2
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.2	119.4	119.6	120.5	120.1	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.5	120.9
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	114.3	115.4	115.0	115.0	116.4	116.2	115.8	116.1	116.2	116.4	116.3	116.0	116.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	112.3	113.3	113.8	113.7	114.0	114.0	114.6	114.8	114.8	114.9	115.3	115.5	115.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	74.2	73.0	72.8	72.5	71.8	71.3	71.3	70.1	69.6	68.7	68.4	67.9	67.1
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	105.3	105.8	105.7	107.6	107.8	107.2	107.6	107.4	106.6	106.6	106.7	106.8	106.9
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.1	103.2	103.1	102.3	101.3	101.1	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.8
78	Road vehicles	109.1	109.0	109.0	109.1	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.5	109.6	109.6
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	114.8	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.8	115.8	115.7	116.1	116.7

34. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1990 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	1995	1996											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0	**Food and live animals**	112.2	107.4	112.1	110.5	115.1	114.9	110.0	109.3	109.0	112.2	113.2	113.5	111.0
01	Meat and meat preparations	84.2	82.6	80.6	79.2	78.8	78.5	77.7	78.2	86.1	86.6	88.2	87.9	85.3
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	118.0	117.2	118.0	118.4	119.3	119.5	121.1	118.7	119.9	120.5	120.7	120.9	122.0
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	108.3	109.4	108.4	107.4	107.2	119.8	119.1	112.3	109.4	107.7	105.4	103.7	105.0
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	121.1	105.9	120.1	116.6	130.4	126.6	112.5	114.1	112.6	121.9	125.7	127.5	120.4
06	Sugars, sugar preparations, and honey	102.2	101.8	100.5	100.5	101.6	101.9	101.2	100.8	99.8	99.6	100.5	100.8	100.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	133.8	133.8	140.5	136.1	141.1	143.7	135.5	132.5	125.0	128.0	125.7	125.3	121.6
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	117.6	117.5	117.7	118.3	119.0	119.3	119.4	120.0	120.3	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.2
11	Beverages	115.8	116.1	116.2	116.0	116.5	116.4	116.5	116.7	117.2	117.7	117.9	118.0	118.3
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	125.2	124.6	123.1	119.3	118.1	115.9	116.6	114.7	115.9	120.0	118.1	119.4	119.0
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	155.1	156.3	148.2	155.2	144.5	140.3	140.5	137.6	132.5	132.6	129.3	132.4	136.6
24	Cork and wood	135.8	138.0	142.0	140.2	145.4	152.4	160.5	157.3	170.4	178.0	167.8	177.6	170.3
25	Pulp and waste paper	122.1	114.5	104.8	88.3	81.7	67.1	69.9	74.3	72.5	74.9	76.1	76.3	74.5
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	99.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	108.3	108.8	107.9	108.4	108.6	107.3	108.2	101.9	101.2	103.7	103.5	102.4	103.5
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	153.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	79.2	82.9	81.8	88.6	95.7	92.2	87.0	88.6	90.6	97.1	103.8	103.8	104.9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	79.1	82.8	81.6	88.6	96.3	92.7	87.2	88.9	90.8	97.6	104.4	103.4	103.2
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	80.0	83.7	83.5	89.1	90.6	88.1	85.8	85.5	88.6	91.8	98.1	109.2	125.0
35	Electrical energy	75.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	**Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes**	176.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	111.9	112.1	112.1	112.0	111.3	111.3	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.5	110.5	110.7	110.5
52	Inorganic chemicals	113.3	113.6	114.1	114.7	114.0	113.9	112.3	113.0	112.9	113.0	116.3	114 9	116.3
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	109.7	110.3	111.6	111.4	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.7	110.3	110.7	109.3	108.6	108.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	129.5	128.7	128.1	127.3	127.4	126.4	126.0	125.6	126.3	128.0	126.5	126.3	126.0
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	125.2	130.4	128.2	126.6	127.0	125.1	122.4	122.9	123.6	122.3	123.6	122.9	122.1
56	Fertilizers	113.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100)	111.5	112.1	112.5	111.8	113.5	112.0	106.0	104.7	100.7	102.1	101.9	104.5	103.6
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100)	106.9	105.2	101.5	100.9	97.7	97.7	98.9	98.2	99.9	98.4	99.2	98.0	98.7
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	112.1	113.4	114.4	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.2	114.2	113.7	115.6	115.2	114.9	112.5
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	113.6	113.1	112.8	112.5	112.0	111.2	111.0	109.8	109.0	108.6	107.5	106.8	107.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	106.6	105.7	105.8	105.0	105.0	105.3	105.1	104.5	104.3	104.5	104.1	103.4	103.3
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	136.7	135.6	135.4	133.7	131.4	127.8	126.7	123.8	121.1	116.9	112.5	109.8	108.2
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	112.1	112.4	112.3	113.2	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.4	114.0	113.9	114.3	114.8
68	Nonferrous metals	102.2	101.3	100.4	100.1	99.3	98.5	98.7	94.2	91.5	91.2	89.4	88.2	89.4
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	111.5	111.6	112.2	111.7	111.8	110.8	110.7	111.2	111.6	111.4	111.2	111.0	111.4
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	109.7	109.5	109.4	108.9	108.6	108.2	107.9	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.6	107.3	107.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	118.0	117.4	117.9	118.9	117.6	117.3	117.0	116.7	117.0	117.2	117.2	116.9	117.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	117.6	117.7	117.2	117.0	116.6	116.5	116.4	116.6	116.6	117.4	117.2	116.6	116.6
75	Computer equipment and office machines	82.2	81.9	81.3	79.7	79.0	77.8	76.8	76.6	76.0	75.3	74.9	74.3	73.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.7	97.3	96.9	96.5	96.4	95.7	95.5	95.2	94.8	94.7	94.5	94.2	94.0
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	106.1	105.9	105.4	104.7	103.9	103.2	102.5	101.9	100.9	101.8	101.1	100.1	99.4
78	Road vehicles	117.7	117.5	117.5	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.3	117.5	117.5	117.9	117.7	117.6	117.7
85	Footwear	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.3	103.3	103.2	103.2	102.3	102.7	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	114.7	114.1	113.4	113.1	112.5	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.1	110.5	110.3

35. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[1990 = 100]

Category	1995	1996											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	109.4	109.9	109.7	109.5	110.2	110.6	110.4	109.8	109.6	108.8	108.5	108.1	108.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	125.5	128.0	128.1	130.1	137.0	141.6	138.8	136.7	136.2	124.7	120.9	118.7	117.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	126.6	129.7	129.9	132.4	140.3	145.4	141.9	139.1	138.3	125.7	121.4	118.6	117.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	112.5	109.8	109.6	107.1	104.3	105.3	108.9	112.5	114.3	112.6	113.6	116.4	116.3
Industrial supplies and materials	111.6	112.1	110.8	109.8	109.6	109.7	109.3	108.7	108.3	109.0	109.3	108.6	109.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	114.9	113.4	111.5	110.2	109.8	110.6	109.6	107.3	109.2	111.1	111.8	108.9	109.6
Fuels and lubricants	95.2	98.8	98.4	99.6	102.8	102.8	101.8	101.5	101.7	103.8	106.5	106.6	107.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	111.2	111.5	109.9	108.5	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.3	106.3	106.5	106.3	105.7	105.9
Selected building materials	144.6	145.1	145.4	144.6	142.7	142.1	141.3	140.8	142.0	143.7	144.2	145.1	145.5
Capital goods	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.9	105.6	105.5	105.5	105.4	105.4	105.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	109.1	108.9	108.9	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.0	108.9	108.8	108.7	108.8
Nonelectrical machinery	101.4	101.6	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	109.0	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.0	109.2	109.1	109.3	109.5	109.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	109.8	110.2	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.7	110.8	110.9	111.0	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.4
Nondurables, manufactured	112.2	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.0	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.5	113.4	113.3	113.6
Durables, manufactured	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.4	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.6	108.9	108.7	108.7	108.7
Agricultural commodities	124.0	126.1	125.8	127.5	133.6	137.8	134.8	132.2	131.9	122.4	119.2	116.4	115.4
Nonagricultural commodities	107.8	108.1	107.8	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.5	107.3	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.4

36. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[1990 = 100]

Category	1995	1996											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.5	108.4	107.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.1	108.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	117.0	114.3	117.7	116.1	119.9	120.5	117.4	115.8	114.9	117.1	117.3	117.6	116.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	115.8	112.2	116.6	114.3	119.2	120.1	115.2	113.8	112.1	114.9	115.2	115.5	113.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	119.7	119.4	120.0	120.4	121.2	121.4	122.6	120.7	121.8	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.6
Industrial supplies and materials	99.4	100.6	99.7	102.7	105.6	103.5	101.0	101.1	101.8	104.9	107.4	107.3	107.6
Fuels and lubricants	80.5	84.3	83.2	90.2	97.6	94.0	88.7	90.2	92.3	98.6	105.2	105.1	106.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	78.6	82.4	81.3	88.2	95.7	92.1	86.7	88.4	90.3	97.2	104.0	103.2	103.5
Paper and paper base stocks	134.4	131.3	128.6	122.6	119.1	112.3	111.9	111.1	108.4	106.2	103.1	101.3	99.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	112.4	111.8	111.2	112.6	111.3	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.1	110.2	110.3	110.2
Selected building materials	120.8	121.6	123.0	122.6	124.7	128.1	132.3	130.9	135.6	140.8	135.7	138.5	136.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	105.1	104.4	103.9	103.7	103.2	102.5	102.7	99.8	98.5	99.3	98.7	98.0	98.5
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	110.2	107.9	107.5	108.0	107.3	107.5	105.1	104.0	103.8	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.6
Capital goods	106.0	106.0	105.6	105.0	104.4	103.8	103.3	103.1	102.7	102.9	102.6	102.1	101.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	112.5	112.8	112.3	112.0	111.6	111.2	110.7	110.6	110.5	110.5	110.8	110.4	110.6
Nonelectrical machinery	104.2	103.9	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.5	100.9	100.6	100.1	100.4	99.9	99.2	98.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	115.6	115.3	115.5	115.3	115.4	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.1	108.1	107.8	107.7	107.7	107.9	107.7	107.6	107.7
Nondurables, manufactured	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.1	108.0
Durables, manufactured	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.2	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.9	106.7	106.5	106.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	115.3	116.2	118.0	114.5	114.6	114.5	111.7	112.2	111.8	113.2	113.7	113.2	115.0

37. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[1990 = 100]

Category	1994	1995				1996			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	110.4	115.3	118.2	112.6	113.3	110.1	109.2	109.8	109.0
Air freight (outbound)	97.3	98.4	98.4	98.9	98.1	97.6	97.9	97.4	97.7
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	113.8	116.1	128.6	126.5	117.4	120.0	127.4	131.1	124.1
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	110.0	113.8	125.2	121.4	115.3	114.5	122.5	125.5	–
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	106.6	108.5	112.2	113.5	113.1	113.5	111.3	109.5	110.0

38. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	Quarterly indexes											
	1993	1994				1995				1996		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business												
Output per hour of all persons	100.9	100.5	100.6	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.8	101.2	101.0	101.5	101.8	101.8
Compensation per hour	103.3	104.0	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.2	107.3	108.3	109.4	110.3	111.4	112.5
Real compensation per hour	99.3	99.5	99.0	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.9	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.2
Unit labor costs	102,4	103.6	103.6	103.6	104.4	105.8	106.5	107.0	108.3	108.6	109.4	110.5
Unit nonlabor payments	104.9	104.5	105.7	107.6	107.8	107.4	107.8	108.3	106.7	107.4	107.7	106.8
Implicit price deflator	103.3	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.6	106.4	106.9	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.1
Nonfarm business												
Output per hour of all persons	100.8	100.3	100.6	101.0	101.1	100.5	100.9	101.3	101.1	101.5	101.7	101.6
Compensation per hour	103.0	103.8	104.1	104.5	105.4	106.2	107.2	108.2	109.3	110.2	111.3	112.2
Real compensation per hour	99.0	99.2	98.9	98.4	98.7	98.7	98.8	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.7	100.0
Unit labor costs	102.2	103.4	103.5	103.5	104.2	105.6	106.3	106.8	108.1	108.5	109.4	110.4
Unit nonlabor payments	105.3	104.8	106.3	108.4	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.9	107.1	107.4	107.3	106.4
Implicit price deflator	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.3	105.7	106.5	107.1	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.0
Nonfinancial corporations												
Output per hour of all employees	102.5	102.7	102.6	102.4	102.7	101.8	102.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	105.0	105.9
Compensation per hour	102.9	103.8	103.8	104.1	104.7	105.3	106.3	107.3	108.3	109.0	110.1	111.2
Real compensation per hour	98.9	99.2	98.6	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.4	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.1
Total unit costs	100.1	101.3	100.5	101.0	100.9	102.5	103.0	102.5	102.8	102.9	103.1	103.1
Unit labor costs	100.4	101.0	101.2	101.6	101.9	103.4	103.8	103.5	103.9	104.3	104.9	105.0
Unit nonlabor costs	99.2	102.1	98.7	99.3	98.3	100.0	100.9	99.7	100.0	99.3	98.4	98.1
Unit profits	128.4	120.5	134.5	136.5	141.5	130.9	130.1	142.1	140.4	145.1	147.8	147.3
Unit nonlabor payments	106.1	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.4	107.2	107.8	109.6	109.4	110.0	110.0	109.7
Implicit price deflator	102.2	102.8	103.1	103.7	104.0	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.7	106.1	106.5	106.5
Manufacturing												
Output per hour of all persons	103.1	104.8	106.2	106.6	107.7	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.5	113.0	113.8	115.6
Compensation per hour	103.6	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.2	108.4	109.7	110.9	111.0	112.5	113.8
Real compensation per hour	99.5	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.9	100.6	101.1	100.4	100.8	101.4
Unit labor costs	100.5	99.7	98.6	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.2	98.9	98.5

39. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1987 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1973	1980	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Private business											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	53.5	74.8	83.0	89.1	100.9	101.0	101.9	102.9	105.9	106.4	107.3
Output per unit of capital services	115.9	115.1	120.1	105.8	101.3	101.3	99.8	97.0	98.1	99.1	100.7
Multifactor productivity	70.5	87.2	95.3	96.0	100.5	100.2	100.1	99.1	100.5	101.0	101.8
Output	37.8	57.4	67.9	79.9	104.3	107.0	107.9	106.5	109.3	112.5	117.4
Inputs:											
Labor input	66.7	74.2	78.7	86.8	104.2	107.2	107.8	106.5	107.5	110.4	114.8
Capital services	32.6	49.9	56.6	75.5	102.9	105.7	108.1	109.8	111.4	113.5	116.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	53.6	65.8	71.3	83.2	103.8	106.7	107.9	107.5	108.7	111.3	115.4
Capital per hour of all persons	46.2	65.0	69.2	84.2	99.6	99.7	102.1	106.1	108.0	107.4	106.6
Private nonfarm business											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	57.7	77.3	85.6	90.6	100.9	100.7	101.3	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.4
Output per unit of capital services	122.6	120.5	125.2	108.2	101.3	100.8	99.1	96.2	96.9	98.1	99.3
Multifactor productivity	74.9	89.9	98.1	97.7	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.5	99.6	100.2	100.7
Output	37.4	57.4	68.3	80.2	104.5	107.1	107.8	106.4	108.9	112.4	117.1
Inputs:											
Labor input	61.4	72.0	76.9	85.7	104.4	107.6	108.3	106.8	108.0	111.2	115.6
Capital services	30.5	47.7	54.5	74.2	103.2	106.2	108.8	110.6	112.4	114.7	118.0
Combined units of labor and capital input	49.9	63.9	69.6	82.1	104.0	107.2	108.5	107.9	109.3	112.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons	47.0	64.1	68.3	83.8	99.6	99.9	102.2	106.6	108.5	107.7	107.1
Manufacturing											
Productivity:											
Output per hour of all persons	45.9	61.3	69.4	79.1	101.1	102.8	104.7	107.2	111.1	113.4	–
Output per unit of capital services	122.7	116.6	126.9	102.5	101.6	100.6	97.0	93.0	93.5	94.5	–
Multifactor productivity	67.6	80.1	87.8	86.4	100.6	100.3	99.8	99.7	102.4	103.5	–
Output	40.8	61.6	74.0	82.1	104.2	106.4	105.9	104.1	107.2	111.0	–
Inputs:											
Hours of all persons	88.9	100.6	106.6	103.8	103.1	103.5	101.2	97.1	96.5	97.8	–
Capital services	33.2	52.8	58.3	80.1	102.6	105.8	109.2	111.9	114.6	117.4	–

– Data not available.

NOTE: Productivity and output in this table have not been revised for consistency with the December 1991 comprehensive revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts.

40. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1973	1984	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995
Business												
Output per hour of all persons	51.5	70.4	78.2	90.3	94.2	94.6	95.3	96.1	96.7	100.2	100.7	100.8
Compensation per hour	13.7	23.6	29.0	69.8	77.0	83.5	85.8	90.7	95.1	102.5	104.5	107.8
Real compensation per hour	64.8	85.4	91.7	94.2	98.5	99.0	97.1	97.4	97.9	99.5	99.0	99.2
Unit labor costs	26.6	33.6	37.1	77.2	81.7	88.3	90.0	94.4	98.3	102.3	103.8	106.9
Unit nonlabor payments	24.6	30.8	36.8	78.5	81.6	84.1	91.3	93.5	96.6	102.8	106.5	107.6
Implicit price deflator	25.8	32.6	37.0	77.7	81.6	86.8	90.5	94.0	97.7	102.5	104.7	107.1
Nonfarm business												
Output per hour of all persons	54.9	72.7	80.8	91.5	94.9	95.2	95.7	96.2	96.9	100.2	100.7	100.9
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.8	29.2	70.3	77.3	83.6	85.9	90.6	95.1	102.3	104.3	107.7
Real compensation per hour	67.8	86.2	92.4	94.9	99.0	99.2	97.1	97.3	97.9	99.3	98.8	99.1
Unit labor costs	26.0	32.8	36.2	76.8	81.5	87.8	89.7	94.2	98.1	102.1	103.7	106.7
Unit nonlabor payments	24.0	30.3	34.3	77.4	81.3	83.8	90.7	93.1	96.8	103.4	107.0	108.2
Implicit price deflator	25.3	31.9	35.5	77.0	81.4	86.4	90.0	93.8	97.6	102.5	104.9	107.2
Nonfinancial corporations												
Output per hour of all employees	54.5	68.2	73.6	88.9	93.0	96.0	94.9	95.9	97.4	101.3	102.6	103.1
Compensation per hour	15.5	25.2	30.6	71.3	78.2	84.4	86.6	91.2	95.5	102.2	104.1	106.8
Real compensation per hour	73.4	91.0	96.6	96.3	100.1	100.1	98.0	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.5	98.3
Total unit costs	27.4	35.9	40.2	81.2	84.9	88.4	92.5	96.2	99.4	100.6	100.9	102.7
Unit labor costs	28.4	36.9	41.5	80.2	84.1	87.9	91.3	95.1	98.0	100.9	101.4	103.6
Unit nonlabor costs	24.8	33.4	36.7	83.8	87.0	89.6	95.8	99.0	103.1	99.9	99.6	100.1
Unit profits	52.3	47.3	59.2	105.4	90.1	107.7	98.1	93.9	91.9	114.8	133.4	136.0
Unit nonlabor payments	31.3	36.6	41.9	88.9	87.8	93.8	96.3	97.8	100.5	103.4	107.5	108.5
Implicit price deflator	29.3	36.8	41.6	83.0	85.3	89.8	92.9	96.0	98.8	101.7	103.4	105.2
Manufacturing												
Output per hour of all persons	41.2	55.0	62.5	80.6	87.4	90.9	92.5	94.2	96.5	102.1	106.1	109.8
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.8	28.6	71.4	78.6	84.0	86.7	90.9	95.7	102.4	105.1	109.0
Real compensation per hour	70.7	86.1	90.5	96.4	100.6	99.6	98.1	97.6	98.6	99.4	99.5	100.4
Unit labor costs	36.1	43.3	45.8	88.5	89.9	92.3	93.7	96.5	99.1	100.3	99.0	99.3
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	30.5	37.5	93.0	86.4	91.8	96.9	100.6	99.9	101.1	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.4	35.4	40.7	91.3	87.8	92.0	95.7	99.0	99.6	100.8	–	–

– Data not available.

41. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected industries

[1987 = 100]

Industry	SIC	1973	1984	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Iron mining, usable ore	101	50.8	70.0	76.1	79.3	103.1	98.4	88.5	85.0	83.3	86.9	82.2
Copper mining, recoverable metal	102	42.4	75.9	93.6	109.7	109.1	106.5	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	123.6
Coal mining	12	68.9	83.4	85.1	92.4	110.5	116.4	118.3	122.1	132.7	145.4	150.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	131	173.5	81.9	83.0	90.3	100.9	98.0	96.9	97.9	102.1	106.5	113.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	86.5	94.0	95.1	95.1	101.0	99.6	101.4	98.5	102.7	100.2	103.9
Meat packing plants	2011	65.1	93.6	98.3	98.7	100.9	97.9	96.8	100.2	104.5	105.1	101.2
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	67.2	99.3	97.8	98.6	107.1	105.9	97.4	95.9	104.6	105.0	101.6
Poultry dressing and processing	2015	58.0	99.1	100.5	95.6	96.2	105.2	108.6	115.4	119.6	119.8	119.9
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	72.1	85.1	88.2	93.5	99.8	102.6	108.2	114.6	121.8	115.5	117.5
Fluid milk	2026	54.6	88.9	92.0	96.0	102.3	103.7	103.3	104.3	104.0	107.1	113.3
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	70.1	87.4	92.8	99.1	98.7	92.9	93.8	100.1	101.5	106.6	101.9
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	77.9	99.7	95.2	103.3	94.0	98.0	90.0	94.6	96.4	102.8	109.6
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	68.5	91.7	95.8	95.9	102.5	102.5	107.9	108.3	111.9	122.2	126.8
Cereal breakfast foods	2043	65.6	92.8	97.1	98.6	98.6	95.5	100.2	102.3	99.1	95.5	106.6
Rice milling	2044	59.3	63.8	68.6	72.7	83.1	97.5	104.9	99.3	101.4	129.5	109.2
Wet corn milling	2046	24.1	74.9	74.6	97.3	96.1	103.6	103.8	100.4	101.8	111.9	110.0
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls	2047,48	51.6	89.2	96.9	95.2	101.5	103.7	107.0	108.0	108.1	110.7	108.5
Bakery products	205	82.3	93.4	95.6	100.1	93.4	91.0	93.2	89.2	89.4	90.3	91.0
Raw and refined cane sugar	2061,62	78.5	89.1	96.6	96.9	99.7	101.8	107.7	110.3	111.7	120.2	111.8
Beet sugar	2063	75.9	79.7	73.4	80.8	97.6	92.1	97.6	102.3	110.8	109.8	122.7
Malt beverages	2082	43.3	77.7	73.7	85.0	99.1	105.2	110.6	109.6	113.4	112.5	116.8
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	49.2	81.6	85.2	91.4	109.8	119.4	126.7	135.1	144.2	144.7	147.8
Fresh or frozen prepared fish	2092	93.3	89.4	87.8	91.2	100.0	94.6	88.9	87.4	95.6	100.1	94.3
Cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco	211,3	79.4	91.3	93.6	95.4	104.8	106.7	109.9	111.6	113.4	101.6	–
Cotton and synthetic broadwoven fabrics	221,2	58.1	91.1	94.8	101.1	100.0	103.9	108.1	113.8	118.4	125.8	133.8
Hosiery	2251,52	63.2	102.4	100.9	102.5	108.1	110.9	109.2	115.7	122.2	117.3	126.1
Yarn spinning mills	2281	55.9	86.2	89.6	93.2	98.5	103.3	106.0	105.5	114.1	120.0	126.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	75.6	93.2	106.3	103.5	102.4	101.9	98.7	91.4	102.4	109.0	130.1
Housefurnishings, except curtains and draperies	2392	87.2	83.6	92.4	93.6	99.8	96.8	101.3	110.9	117.9	118.7	115.4
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	68.3	89.7	93.5	102.3	101.2	100.1	99.9	102.9	108.9	101.5	102.6
Hardwood dimension and flooring mills	2426	84.0	85.6	95.1	98.8	97.5	96.9	95.7	98.6	105.4	111.2	111.5
Millwork	2431	104.2	100.4	97.4	102.2	98.2	97.8	97.8	95.7	93.4	92.6	89.7
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	80.5	91.6	87.1	85.2	97.7	91.1	93.6	92.3	102.0	101.9	95.9
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	80.2	83.9	84.5	83.2	99.0	98.9	92.2	93.3	104.1	105.8	94.4
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	67.7	87.1	88.3	90.4	100.6	102.6	108.3	114.3	109.2	103.4	101.9
Wood containers	244	–	103.4	99.6	98.7	103.2	108.8	111.6	113.5	109.8	100.5	101.8
Wood household furniture	2511,17	88.5	96.9	95.0	99.6	100.8	101.2	102.5	101.3	106.5	106.2	106.4
Upholstered household furniture	2512	75.1	96.2	96.3	101.7	98.8	101.2	107.7	115.1	120.0	120.0	130.2
Metal household furniture	2514	68.7	84.9	89.4	95.3	100.2	100.7	101.4	107.2	109.5	106.8	99.5
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	68.0	84.1	79.5	85.5	92.5	106.5	106.2	108.9	103.4	104.4	105.9
Wood office furniture	2521	82.5	99.3	99.4	96.2	95.4	95.4	97.4	101.3	107.1	104.4	104.0
Office furniture, except wood	2522	70.6	97.6	96.9	100.6	96.0	98.7	95.6	92.9	93.9	94.3	94.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	261,2,3	67.1	89.7	87.6	93.3	103.1	103.2	102.6	102.1	104.7	104.5	111.4
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2635	70.3	96.7	99.6	102.8	99.8	98.1	100.9	100.8	101.9	105.5	110.6
Folding paperboard boxes	2657	86.4	93.4	90.0	88.5	101.6	105.4	105.3	110.9	116.4	117.9	122.2
Paper and plastic bags	2673,74	90.7	99.9	99.7	101.8	97.7	93.7	92.2	89.5	93.9	92.0	96.0
Alkalies and chlorine	2812	38.4	66.6	70.8	97.7	101.6	92.5	92.3	86.2	87.7	84.8	84.1
Inorganic pigments	2816	72.6	81.4	84.4	88.6	103.3	107.8	104.5	98.9	107.8	107.9	113.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.s.	2819 pt.	90.6	88.4	87.3	88.6	97.5	105.9	109.0	102.3	104.9	110.7	111.1
Synthetic fibers	2823,24	38.4	79.8	79.3	90.8	102.9	104.1	98.7	97.5	99.3	112.3	119.4
Soaps and detergents	2841	89.1	90.5	91.5	92.3	102.4	109.4	128.2	126.4	115.3	112.6	111.2
Cosmetics and other toiletries	2844	88.6	87.3	90.3	96.6	105.2	102.7	101.1	103.9	108.4	108.5	111.8
Paints and allied products	285	63.2	93.6	96.9	98.0	101.4	103.3	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.7	116.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c.	2869	73.1	89.6	87.8	92.3	110.5	110.5	99.0	92.6	91.6	88.5	96.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers	2873	65.4	101.1	100.7	90.5	101.3	103.3	107.7	108.4	111.8	117.5	111.1
Phosphatic fertilizers	2874	62.4	88.4	84.2	79.6	92.0	83.3	99.7	107.3	105.0	105.8	122.4
Fertilizers, mixing only	2875	90.5	97.8	100.8	95.1	104.7	112.4	112.8	114.6	127.1	139.1	118.9
Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.	2879	74.3	98.8	92.9	93.2	108.4	108.9	106.2	102.2	108.4	111.0	115.6
Petroleum refining	291	84.0	78.7	84.7	94.9	105.3	109.6	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8
Tires and inner tubes	301	56.0	88.8	89.3	92.6	102.9	103.8	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	119.9
Rubber and plastics hose and belting	3052	78.4	104.9	100.1	102.1	108.2	97.8	103.3	96.1	104.3	111.3	104.9
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	72.8	86.4	88.2	88.9	100.1	101.1	105.3	107.5	114.0	116.2	119.7
Footwear, except rubber	314	90.7	98.8	100.3	101.9	102.3	100.9	92.8	93.1	93.3	97.2	102.7
Glass containers	3221	75.2	97.4	93.4	98.5	99.6	101.6	107.5	108.1	111.5	106.0	111.7
Cement, hydraulic	324	71.3	89.4	91.8	97.1	103.2	110.2	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6
Clay construction products	3251,53,59	78.5	92.7	94.2	95.5	105.2	98.3	102.3	97.4	98.9	102.3	107.7
Clay refractories	3255	80.1	96.9	94.9	100.8	102.3	98.5	103.6	97.9	98.6	95.0	104.6
Concrete products	3271,72	92.5	98.3	99.5	104.4	102.1	104.8	103.8	104.9	103.2	109.3	107.9
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	99.1	92.9	93.6	96.0	100.2	101.0	100.2	96.7	98.2	96.9	93.1
Steel	331	64.2	81.3	85.8	89.7	113.5	108.5	110.5	108.2	117.7	134.2	142.7
Gray and ductile iron foundries	3321	91.3	99.1	96.9	99.3	108.0	106.9	107.9	104.6	107.7	113.1	115.7
Steel foundries	3324,25	105.8	102.4	99.5	104.9	95.5	96.3	96.9	94.8	95.6	101.5	100.3
Primary copper	3331	32.8	57.6	73.8	88.7	103.8	94.7	84.9	82.5	71.9	86.9	73.9
Primary aluminum	3334	73.6	100.7	97.6	102.7	102.3	104.8	106.5	110.6	109.7	105.7	98.6
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	77.5	84.7	86.2	92.3	93.0	89.1	90.7	86.4	83.0	89.2	95.1

See footnotes at end of table.

41. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected industries

[1987 = 100]

Industry	SIC	1973	1984	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Aluminum rolling and drawing	3353,54,55	79.0	92.3	85.7	95.8	96.3	90.6	91.2	90.3	96.5	93.9	99.8
Metal cans	3411	59.2	101.1	99.2	95.9	106.9	108.1	117.5	123.8	129.7	134.6	140.7
Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.	3423	108.6	97.9	98.8	97.1	100.5	101.0	95.0	93.1	93.1	93.3	101.8
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	78.0	91.6	91.9	96.2	113.7	105.0	114.0	119.4	121.2	121.8	124.8
Fabricated structural metal	3441	97.1	91.2	99.0	99.0	100.4	97.6	101.2	104.5	103.6	108.1	109.6
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	90.5	101.4	104.8	102.0	104.6	105.8	103.1	103.0	106.7	105.4	103.2
Fabricated plate work	3443	–	88.3	87.5	86.4	96.2	90.3	94.1	94.3	98.3	98.3	108.4
Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	3452	75.8	85.3	88.8	91.0	97.0	93.8	93.7	96.1	91.9	92.8	95.6
Automotive stampings	3465	74.9	100.5	94.5	95.7	102.8	101.8	96.1	97.3	113.8	120.8	124.5
Metal stampings, n.e.c.	3469	96.8	94.3	88.6	93.9	98.0	95.3	90.4	89.5	98.8	104.8	109.3
Valves and pipe fittings	3491,92,94	93.6	95.0	94.4	93.9	101.4	101.2	102.1	101.7	100.4	104.2	110.1
Fabricated pipe and fittings	3498	140.8	130.0	120.0	121.4	99.6	102.3	107.0	114.2	109.6	113.3	110.3
Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	3519	83.1	90.2	92.0	98.5	106.3	113.2	108.4	103.3	101.2	104.3	118.3
Farm machinery and equipment	3523	108.6	112.7	101.6	95.7	112.8	124.0	131.8	125.3	119.1	123.7	134.2
Lawn and garden equipment	3524	70.0	79.3	82.4	93.2	97.5	93.2	94.8	95.8	108.7	114.7	116.3
Construction machinery	3531	87.9	91.6	92.2	99.1	107.6	110.2	109.6	101.0	100.6	107.0	123.7
Mining machinery	3532	102.2	90.2	93.7	95.1	102.0	107.0	98.4	90.0	90.1	109.5	97.4
Oil and gas field machinery	3533	156.9	126.0	115.2	105.9	123.1	116.1	113.9	110.9	125.7	122.1	123.6
Metal cutting machine tools	3541	101.4	87.2	89.9	92.0	94.8	99.9	99.2	94.8	113.0	111.4	109.2
Metal forming machine tools	3542	112.5	90.7	93.1	93.7	113.1	107.9	97.7	88.4	102.5	115.0	103.0
Machine tool accessories	3545	105.9	94.6	92.3	95.0	98.2	102.5	104.1	104.6	96.8	101.5	112.6
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561,94	84.0	92.0	91.9	92.7	105.7	101.3	103.4	102.5	98.6	105.2	109.3
Ball and roller bearings	3562	108.0	95.4	91.6	94.1	102.9	99.0	93.1	89.6	97.8	103.8	107.2
Air and gas compressors	3563	87.6	90.1	92.2	96.0	103.7	105.3	107.8	110.2	112.7	111.4	116.5
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	100.3	100.1	98.1	95.8	104.0	109.0	106.3	104.8	107.6	111.8	115.8
Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves	3592	102.9	95.1	98.8	95.7	109.9	119.4	114.1	115.1	126.4	136.5	139.8
Transformers, except electronic	3612	100.2	95.4	97.0	99.3	102.8	104.3	107.3	110.7	126.5	121.7	141.2
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	88.2	92.2	95.1	95.9	109.1	106.5	106.5	103.9	114.6	123.0	124.5
Motors and generators	3621	89.0	93.3	94.9	96.8	102.8	103.6	100.9	104.4	111.5	127.0	123.2
Household cooking equipment	3631	61.8	92.0	90.3	104.6	116.1	96.8	99.5	104.9	100.9	103.7	127.5
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	70.1	97.5	104.1	101.2	103.3	105.2	107.3	111.8	116.0	116.8	126.7
Household laundry equipment	3633	72.3	92.8	93.8	97.4	106.1	98.7	104.0	111.0	115.9	144.8	150.5
Household appliances, n.e.c.	3639	63.7	85.9	86.3	89.1	100.6	96.3	91.8	80.5	91.6	117.6	119.1
Electric lamp bulbs and tubes	3641	61.3	86.4	94.2	91.5	100.3	92.7	98.0	101.8	112.8	100.9	97.7
Lighting fixtures and equipment	3645,46,47,48	84.1	91.3	96.7	103.0	98.1	97.3	96.0	94.3	98.9	103.7	109.6
Household audio and video equipment	3651	22.3	84.7	96.3	106.9	106.2	120.5	124.1	135.7	151.8	163.1	175.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	68.7	91.1	95.3	95.1	103.2	103.3	102.4	96.7	104.3	105.4	108.6
Aircraft	3721	79.2	84.7	94.2	93.5	105.8	107.5	112.9	131.4	141.7	142.4	131.7
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	63.7	96.2	95.4	90.4	106.1	105.2	106.2	108.3	119.0	122.4	145.0
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	58.9	88.2	86.1	94.1	105.6	113.0	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.6	131.9
Railroad transportation, revenue traffic	4011	46.5	78.0	81.5	89.2	108.4	114.6	118.5	127.8	139.6	–	–
Bus carriers, class 1	411,13,14 pts.	116.8	100.1	96.1	95.6	107.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–
Trucking, except local	4213	69.5	97.3	93.8	96.8	105.2	109.4	–	–	–	–	–
Air transportation	4512,13,22 pts.	54.3	88.8	92.0	93.8	99.5	95.8	92.9	92.5	96.9	103.8	105.7
Petroleum pipelines	4612,13	93.2	99.4	99.9	102.0	104.8	103.2	102.5	99.0	100.2	104.4	105.1
Telephone communications	481	42.7	84.5	88.9	95.0	106.2	111.6	113.3	119.8	127.7	134.5	135.7
Electric utilities	491,3 pt.	88.4	93.8	93.0	95.3	104.9	107.7	110.1	113.4	115.2	120.6	127.7
Gas utilities	492,3 pt	145.5	114.1	111.9	102.1	105.5	103.5	94.8	94.0	95.3	105.0	100.3
Scrap and waste materials	5093	–	89.1	93.4	97.7	95.4	86.0	98.6	98.9	101.7	109.4	106.6
Hardware stores	525	83.3	96.6	95.6	101.6	108.6	115.2	110.4	102.5	107.2	106.7	114.1
Department stores	531	60.8	90.4	92.6	97.4	99.2	96.9	94.2	98.2	101.2	105.0	108.5
Variety stores	533	148.9	141.9	129.2	106.7	101.9	124.5	151.3	154.3	167.7	170.4	155.2
Grocery stores	541	109.1	107.9	105.7	103.8	98.9	95.4	94.6	93.7	93.3	92.7	91.7
Retail bakeries	546	125.6	96.0	87.6	93.6	89.8	83.3	89.7	94.7	94.0	86.0	87.8
New and used car dealers	551	85.1	99.5	99.8	101.6	103.5	102.5	106.1	104.2	106.5	107.7	109.2
Auto and home supply stores	553	71.1	90.4	94.5	94.3	103.2	101.5	102.8	98.9	98.9	98.9	101.4
Gasoline service stations	554	59.5	87.0	93.5	101.8	103.0	105.1	102.6	104.3	109.7	112.4	115.0
Men's and boys' clothing stores	561	77.6	93.7	98.3	100.7	106.0	109.3	112.8	117.7	116.4	115.7	138.1
Women's clothing stores	562	58.9	98.0	99.8	107.0	97.5	99.1	100.8	101.9	110.7	116.2	115.9
Family clothing stores	565	76.2	106.2	103.1	103.3	102.4	105.5	104.9	106.9	112.3	111.6	116.7
Shoe stores	566	81.3	90.6	97.6	105.5	102.7	107.2	106.2	105.1	111.5	110.8	117.8
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	83.9	97.9	94.8	101.2	98.9	101.3	102.2	101.6	108.6	108.9	108.7
Household appliance stores	572	59.8	87.2	94.9	106.5	98.5	103.5	102.8	105.2	113.9	114.6	126.3
Radio, television, and computer stores	573	45.6	79.1	89.3	94.1	119.3	115.7	120.9	129.6	143.5	157.3	181.0
Eating and drinking places	58	110.3	98.9	96.2	99.3	102.8	102.2	104.0	103.1	102.4	103.1	103.8
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	92.2	106.4	102.5	101.6	101.9	102.5	103.6	104.7	103.6	104.7	103.7
Liquor stores	592	95.0	93.6	101.9	93.8	98.2	101.1	105.2	105.9	108.4	100.5	96.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	–	92.6	94.1	97.1	98.4	101.7	101.5	102.0	100.6	103.9	105.6
Commercial banks	602	81.2	89.6	94.3	96.2	103.4	102.2	108.6	112.3	117.2	129.9	–
Hotels and motels	701	102.4	101.6	101.2	98.9	97.6	95.0	96.0	99.0	107.6	106.5	110.0
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	110.8	107.5	103.3	100.8	97.2	100.5	101.0	98.7	99.9	99.8	101.8
Beauty shops	723	85.9	98.5	96.1	96.9	95.1	99.6	96.8	94.8	99.7	95.9	100.0
Automotive repair shops	753	109.3	91.7	99.4	96.2	105.7	108.2	107.0	98.8	103.4	103.7	111.6

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
– Data not available.

42. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		1995				1996			
	1995	1996	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Canada	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9
Australia	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6
Japan	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3
France	11.7	–	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.7	–
Germany	6.5	–	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	–
Italy[1]	12.0	–	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.5	11.9	–
Sweden	9.1	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2
United Kingdom	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0

[1] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1996.)

43. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Civilian labor force										
United States[1]	117,834	119,865	121,669	123,869	125,840	126,346	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304
Canada	13,378	13,631	13,900	14,151	14,329	14,408	14,482	14,663	14,832	14,928
Australia	7,588	7,758	7,974	8,228	8,444	8,490	8,562	8,619	8,776	9,001
Japan	59,410	60,050	60,860	61,920	63,050	64,280	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990
France	23,760	23,890	23,980	24,170	24,300	24,490	24,540	24,610	24,780	24,850
Germany	28,240	28,390	28,610	28,840	29,410	29,760	30,030	29,950	29,820	29,660
Italy	22,290	22,350	22,660	22,530	22,670	22,940	22,910	22,760	22,640	22,700
Netherlands	6,380	6,500	6,330	6,450	6,660	6,770	6,970	7,110	7,180	7,290
Sweden	4,443	4,437	4,494	4,552	4,597	4,591	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460
United Kingdom	27,380	27,720	28,150	28,420	28,540	28,450	28,400	28,310	28,310	28,190
Participation rate[2]										
United States[1]	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.5	66.5	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6
Canada	66.3	66.7	67.2	67.5	67.3	66.7	65.9	65.5	65.3	64.8
Australia	62.8	63.0	63.3	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.9	63.6	63.9	64.6
Japan	62.1	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.6	63.2	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9
France	56.9	56.7	56.4	56.1	56.0	56.0	55.7	55.5	55.5	55.3
Germany	54.9	55.0	55.1	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.1	54.2	53.7	53.1
Italy	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.7	47.5	48.1	47.5	47.6
Netherlands	56.0	56.3	54.3	54.9	56.3	56.7	57.9	58.6	58.9	59.7
Sweden	67.0	66.4	66.9	67.3	67.4	67.0	65.7	64.5	63.9	64.3
United Kingdom	62.1	62.5	63.2	63.6	63.7	63.3	62.9	62.8	62.6	62.2
Employed										
United States[1]	109,597	112,440	114,968	117,342	118,793	117,718	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900
Canada	12,095	12,422	12,819	13,086	13,165	12,916	12,842	13,015	13,292	13,506
Australia	6,974	7,129	7,398	7,720	7,859	7,676	7,637	7,680	7,921	8,235
Japan	57,740	58,320	59,310	60,500	61,710	62,920	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890
France	21,240	21,320	21,520	21,850	22,100	22,140	21,980	21,700	21,730	21,940
Germany	26,380	26,590	26,800	27,200	27,950	28,480	28,660	28,230	27,880	27,720
Italy	20,610	20,590	20,870	20,770	21,080	21,360	21,230	20,430	20,080	19,970
Netherlands	5,740	5,850	5,850	5,990	6,250	6,370	6,570	6,640	6,650	6,760
Sweden	4,326	4,340	4,410	4,480	4,513	4,447	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056
United Kingdom	24,300	24,860	25,730	26,350	26,550	25,930	25,520	25,340	25,580	25,710
Employment-population ratio[3]										
United States[1]	60.7	61.5	62.3	63.0	62.8	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9
Canada	59.9	60.8	62.0	62.4	61.9	59.8	58.4	58.2	58.5	58.6
Australia	57.7	57.9	58.7	60.1	60.1	57.9	57.0	56.6	57.7	59.1
Japan	60.4	60.1	60.4	60.8	61.3	61.8	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9
France	50.8	50.6	50.6	50.7	50.9	50.6	49.9	48.9	48.7	48.8
Germany	51.3	51.5	51.6	52.0	52.6	53.0	52.6	51.1	50.2	49.7
Italy	44.2	43.8	43.7	43.6	43.9	44.5	44.0	43.1	42.1	41.8
Netherlands	50.3	50.7	50.2	51.0	52.8	53.3	54.6	54.8	54.6	55.4
Sweden	65.2	65.0	65.7	66.2	66.1	64.9	62.0	58.5	57.7	58.5
United Kingdom	55.1	56.1	57.8	59.0	59.2	57.7	56.5	56.2	56.5	56.7
Unemployed										
United States[1]	8,237	7,425	6,701	6,528	7,047	8,628	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404
Canada	1,283	1,208	1,082	1,065	1,164	1,492	1,640	1,649	1,541	1,422
Australia	613	629	576	508	585	814	925	939	856	766
Japan	1,670	1,730	1,550	1,420	1,340	1,360	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100
France	2,520	2,570	2,460	2,320	2,200	2,350	2,560	2,910	3,050	2,910
Germany	1,860	1,800	1,810	1,640	1,460	1,280	1,370	1,720	1,940	1,940
Italy	1,680	1,760	1,790	1,760	1,590	1,580	1,680	2,330	2,560	2,720
Netherlands	640	650	480	450	410	400	390	470	520	530
Sweden	117	97	84	72	84	144	255	415	426	404
United Kingdom	3,080	2,860	2,420	2,070	1,990	2,520	2,880	2,970	2,730	2,480
Unemployment rate										
United States[1]	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6
Canada	9.6	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.1	10.4	11.3	11.2	10.4	9.5
Australia	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.2	6.9	9.6	10.8	10.9	9.7	8.5
Japan	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2
France	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.0	9.6	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.7
Germany	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.7	6.5	6.5
Italy	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.3	10.2	11.3	12.0
Netherlands	10.0	10.0	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.3
Sweden	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.1	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1
United Kingdom	11.2	10.3	8.6	7.3	7.0	8.9	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.8

[1] Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see the box note under "Employment and Unemployment Data" in the notes to this section.

[2] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[3] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series for the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

44. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1973	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995
Output per hour													
United States	–	–	–	83.7	85.9	91.4	93.5	94.0	95.7	97.9	103.6	108.1	111.9
Canada	40.5	60.4	72.2	94.1	92.6	93.5	93.9	94.3	95.8	96.3	101.8	105.6	107.2
Japan	14.0	38.0	48.1	77.3	76.9	81.2	84.8	89.5	95.4	99.4	100.5	101.2	106.6
Belgium	18.7	34.2	44.7	85.5	86.7	88.4	91.4	96.2	95.6	98.7	104.2	110.1	–
Denmark	29.5	52.1	66.1	95.6	90.0	89.6	92.9	96.1	96.0	97.9	106.4	–	–
France	23.0	45.5	53.9	83.8	85.2	86.7	92.7	97.4	99.1	98.7	101.8	110.4	113.7
Germany	29.0	51.9	60.9	88.7	89.3	88.1	91.2	94.3	98.2	101.7	101.2	108.5	112.0
Italy	19.6	36.8	43.9	81.5	82.6	85.0	86.6	89.4	92.8	95.3	104.5	106.9	111.2
Netherlands	19.9	39.6	50.4	89.8	91.2	91.9	93.9	97.3	98.6	99.6	101.9	109.4	–
Norway	36.2	57.0	66.6	90.4	89.5	94.0	93.2	93.8	96.8	96.2	100.4	102.2	103.1
Sweden	27.6	52.8	62.1	87.2	88.6	90.1	90.8	93.8	95.0	95.0	106.7	115.7	119.6
United Kingdom	30.5	43.7	51.9	71.9	74.7	78.8	83.1	87.1	90.1	94.4	105.4	109.4	109.4
Output													
United States	–	–	–	87.6	88.5	94.9	99.9	100.8	100.4	98.5	105.0	112.3	116.2
Canada	34.2	61.0	77.6	98.5	99.3	104.1	109.4	110.3	106.2	98.7	104.8	112.1	117.2
Japan	10.7	38.8	50.0	76.1	74.9	78.4	84.6	90.2	96.3	101.4	96.0	94.8	97.8
Belgium	32.2	60.3	74.0	88.1	88.1	88.4	92.8	98.4	99.6	100.0	97.1	101.5	–
Denmark	40.1	66.8	78.1	101.7	101.7	97.6	99.1	100.3	99.3	99.2	100.7	102.8	106.1
France	32.4	66.9	80.1	91.2	91.2	91.1	96.3	101.6	103.5	101.7	96.2	101.3	104.6
Germany	41.5	70.9	78.5	88.3	89.7	88.0	90.9	94.0	99.1	102.8	92.0	94.1	94.6
Italy	21.5	44.8	54.1	82.6	84.8	88.5	94.8	98.6	100.4	99.7	96.6	101.4	107.3
Netherlands	32.8	61.8	70.2	86.0	88.1	89.3	92.7	96.9	100.1	100.6	97.8	101.4	–
Norway	56.6	89.2	102.3	109.8	109.8	111.9	106.5	100.5	100.4	97.0	102.4	108.0	111.1
Sweden	46.4	81.6	88.5	104.0	105.3	107.7	110.2	111.7	110.6	103.5	101.3	115.3	126.1
United Kingdom	68.4	91.2	100.6	89.9	91.1	95.3	102.0	106.6	106.4	100.6	101.2	105.5	107.6
Total hours													
United States	92.2	104.5	110.5	104.7	103.1	103.9	106.9	107.3	104.9	100.6	101.4	103.8	103.9
Canada	84.5	100.9	107.5	104.8	107.2	111.4	116.5	117.0	110.8	102.5	102.9	106.2	109.3
Japan	76.3	102.3	104.0	98.4	97.3	96.6	99.8	100.8	100.9	102.0	95.6	93.7	91.7
Belgium	172.1	176.3	165.7	103.0	101.6	100.0	101 5	102.3	104.3	101.3	93.2	92.2	–
Denmark	135.8	128.3	118.1	106.5	113.1	109.0	106.6	104.3	103.3	101.3	94.7	–	–
France	140.6	147.0	148.7	108.9	107.2	105.1	104.0	104.4	104.5	103.0	94.5	91.8	91.9
Germany	143.0	136.6	128.9	99.6	100.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.1	90.9	86.8	84.5
Italy	109.6	121.8	123.4	101.4	102.7	104.1	109.5	110.2	108.2	104.6	92.4	94.8	96.4
Netherlands	165.3	156.2	139.4	95.8	96.6	97.2	98.7	99.6	101.6	101.0	95.9	92.7	–
Norway	156.3	156.6	153.5	121.5	122.7	119.0	114.3	107.1	103.7	100.8	102.1	105.7	107.8
Sweden	168.3	154.7	142.5	119.3	118.8	119.5	121.4	119.0	116.4	109.0	95.0	99.6	105.4
United Kingdom	224.4	208.6	194.0	125.1	121.9	120.9	122.7	122.3	118.0	106.6	96.0	96.4	98.3
Compensation per hour													
United States	14.9	23.8	28.6	75.3	78.6	80.8	84.0	86.7	90.9	95.7	102.4	105.1	108.0
Canada	10.5	18.3	22.9	74.6	77.5	79.8	83.3	86.4	91.3	97.1	100.1	102.4	103.7
Japan	4.3	16.5	26.8	72.5	76.1	77.9	79.2	84.2	90.7	95.9	104.6	106.8	110.3
Belgium	5.5	14.1	21.6	74.1	77.2	79.0	80.6	84.8	89.6	95.3	105.0	108.4	–
Denmark	4.6	13.2	20.4	71.4	72.9	79.7	82.5	87.2	92.6	96.2	102.4	–	–
France	4.3	10.5	14.9	73.8	76.9	79.7	82.8	87.2	91.8	96.3	103.6	106.2	107.9
Germany	8.1	20.7	29.0	70.0	73.0	76.4	79.3	83.1	89.0	95.0	106.0	110.5	116.1
Italy	1.6	4.6	7.0	60.1	62.6	66.1	68.7	75.5	84.0	93.1	107.1	106.4	109.7
Netherlands	6.5	20.5	31.9	82.0	85.2	87.9	87.6	88.4	90.8	95.0	104.6	106.1	–
Norway	4.7	11.7	16.7	62.7	68.7	78.5	83.3	87.2	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.8	109.4
Sweden	4.1	10.8	15.2	58.6	63.4	67.6	72.0	79.6	87.8	95.7	97.8	101.8	107.3
United Kingdom	3.1	6.5	9.8	55.8	60.6	67.3	71.7	75.4	83.7	93.4	105.3	107.4	110.9
Unit labor costs: National currency basis													
United States	–	–	–	89.9	91.6	88.5	89.8	92.2	95.0	97.7	98.8	97.2	96.6
Canada	25.9	30.3	31.8	79.3	83.6	85.3	88.7	91.7	95.2	100.9	98.3	97.0	96.7
Japan	30.9	43.3	55.7	93.8	99.0	96.0	93.4	94.0	95.0	96.5	104.1	105.6	103.4
Belgium	29.7	41.1	48.3	86.7	89.0	89.3	88.2	88.2	93.7	96.5	100.7	98.5	–
Denmark	15.5	25.3	30.8	74.7	81.0	89.0	88.8	90.7	96.5	98.3	96.3	97.8	101.3
France	18.8	23.1	27.7	88.1	90.3	92.0	89.3	89.6	92.7	97.5	101.8	96.2	94.9
Germany	28.0	40.0	47.7	79.0	81.7	86.7	86.9	88.2	90.6	93.3	104.7	101.8	103.7
Italy	8.0	12.6	16.0	73.8	75.8	77.8	79.4	84.4	90.5	97.7	102.5	99.5	98.6
Netherlands	32.9	51.8	63.4	91.3	93.4	95.7	93.3	90.8	92.1	95.4	102.6	97.0	–
Norway	12.9	20.5	25.1	69.4	76.8	83.5	89.3	93.0	95.4	101.3	101.1	102.6	106.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	24.5	67.3	71.5	74.9	79.2	84.9	92.5	100.7	91.7	88.0	89.7
United Kingdom	10.3	14.8	19.0	77.6	81.1	85.4	86.2	86.5	92.8	98.9	99.9	98.1	101.3
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis													
United States	–	–	–	89.9	91.6	88.5	89.8	92.2	95.0	97.7	98.8	97.2	96.6
Canada	32.3	35.1	38.4	70.1	72.7	77.8	87.1	93.6	98.6	106.4	92.1	85.8	85.1
Japan	10.9	15.3	26.1	49.9	74.5	84.2	92.4	86.3	83.1	90.9	118.8	131.0	139.5
Belgium	19.1	26.6	40.0	47.0	64.1	76.9	77.1	72.0	90.2	90.7	93.6	94.7	–
Denmark	13.5	20.4	30.9	42.6	60.4	78.4	79.5	74.8	94.1	92.7	89.6	92.9	109.2
France	20.3	22.1	33.0	51.9	69.0	81.0	79.4	74.3	90.1	91.4	95.1	91.8	100.8
Germany	10.5	17.1	28.1	41.9	58.8	75.3	77.3	73.2	87.6	87.8	98.9	98.1	113.1
Italy	15.9	24.7	34.0	47.6	62.6	73.9	75.1	75.8	93.0	97.0	80.3	76.1	74.6
Netherlands	15.3	25.2	40.1	48.4	67.1	83.0	83.0	75.3	88.9	89.6	97.1	93.8	–
Norway	11.3	17.8	27.2	50.2	64.5	77.0	85.1	83.6	94.8	97.0	88.5	90.4	104.0
Sweden	16.9	23.1	32.8	45.6	58.4	68.8	75.2	76.6	90.9	97.0	68.5	66.4	73.2
United Kingdom	16.3	20.0	26.3	57.0	67.4	79.2	86.9	80.2	93.8	99.0	85.0	85.1	90.6

– Data not available.

45. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]									
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]										
Total cases	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Lost workdays	64.9	65.8	69.9	76.1	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]										
Total cases	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7
Lost workdays	91.3	93.6	94.1	101.8	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–
Mining										
Total cases	8.4	7.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9
Lost workdays	145.3	125.9	144.0	152.1	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–
Construction										
Total cases	15.2	15.2	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5
Lost workdays	128.9	134.5	135.8	142.2	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–
General building contractors:										
Total cases	15.2	14.9	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1
Lost workdays	120.4	122.7	134.0	132.2	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:										
Total cases	14.5	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2
Lost workday cases	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0
Lost workdays	127.3	132.9	139.1	162.3	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–
Special trades contractors:										
Total cases	15.4	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5
Lost workday cases	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8
Lost workdays	133.3	140.4	135.7	141.1	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–
Manufacturing										
Total cases	10.4	10.6	11.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2
Lost workday cases	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5
Lost workdays	80.2	85.2	95.5	107.4	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–
Durable goods:										
Total cases	10.9	11.0	12.5	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5
Lost workday cases	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7
Lost workdays	82.0	87.1	96.8	111.1	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–
Lumber and wood products:										
Total cases	18.5	18.9	18.9	19.5	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.7	9.6	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7
Lost workdays	171.4	177.2	176.5	189.1	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:										
Total cases	15.0	15.2	15.4	16.6	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0
Lost workday cases	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0
Lost workdays	100.4	103.0	103.6	115.7	–	–	–	128.4	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:										
Total cases	13.9	13.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2
Lost workday cases	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5
Lost workdays	127.8	126.0	135.8	141.0	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–
Primary metal industries:										
Total cases	12.6	13.6	17.0	19.4	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8
Lost workday cases	5.7	6.1	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2
Lost workdays	113.8	125.5	145.8	161.3	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–
Fabricated metal products:										
Total cases	16.3	16.0	17.0	18.8	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.8	7.2	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7
Lost workdays	110.1	115.5	121.9	138.8	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:										
Total cases	10.8	10.7	11.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4
Lost workdays	69.3	72.0	72.7	82.8	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:										
Total cases	6.4	6.4	7.2	8.0	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
Lost workdays	45.7	49.8	55.9	64.6	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–
Transportation equipment:										
Total cases	9.0	9.6	13.5	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6
Lost workday cases	3.9	4.1	5.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8
Lost workdays	71.6	79.1	105.7	134.2	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–
Instruments and related products:										
Total cases	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9
Lost workday cases	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7
Lost workdays	37.9	42.2	43.9	51.5	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:										
Total cases	9.7	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	73.2	70.9	81.5	91.0	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–

See footnotes at end of table

45. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]									
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]
Nondurable goods:										
Total cases	9.6	10.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5
Lost workday cases	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1
Lost workdays	77.6	82.3	93.5	101.7	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–
Food and kindred products:										
Total cases	16.7	16.5	17.7	18.5	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2
Lost workdays	138.0	137.8	153.7	169.7	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–
Tobacco products:										
Total cases	7.3	6.7	8.6	9.3	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
Lost workdays	51.7	45.6	46.4	53.0	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–
Textile mill:										
Total cases	7.5	7.8	9.0	9.6	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7
Lost workday cases	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	57.4	59.3	65.9	78.8	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:										
Total cases	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9
Lost workday cases	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9
Lost workdays	44.1	49.4	59.5	68.2	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–
Paper and allied products:										
Total cases	10.2	10.5	12.8	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6
Lost workday cases	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	94.6	99.5	122.3	124.3	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–
Printing and publishing:										
Total cases	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7
Lost workday cases	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Lost workdays	49.2	50.8	55.1	59.8	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:										
Total cases	5.1	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Lost workdays	38.8	49.4	58.8	59.0	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:										
Total cases	5.1	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7
Lost workday cases	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3
Lost workdays	49.9	67.5	65.9	68.4	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:										
Total cases	13.4	14.0	15.9	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0
Lost workday cases	6.3	6.6	7.6	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7
Lost workdays	107.4	118.2	130.8	142.9	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–
Leather and leather products:										
Total cases	10.3	10.5	12.4	11.4	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0
Lost workday cases	4.6	4.8	5.8	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	88.3	83.4	114.5	128.2	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–
Transportation and public utilities										
Total cases	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3
Lost workday cases	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	107.1	102.1	108.1	118.6	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade										
Total cases	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Lost workdays	50.7	54.0	56.1	60.9	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–
Wholesale trade:										
Total cases	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7
Lost workday cases	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
Lost workdays	59.8	62.5	64.0	69.2	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–
Retail trade:										
Total cases	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9
Lost workday cases	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Lost workdays	47.0	50.5	52.9	57.6	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate										
Total cases	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7
Lost workday cases	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Lost workdays	15.4	17.1	14.3	17.2	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–
Services										
Total cases	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5
Lost workday cases	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8
Lost workdays	45.4	43.0	45.8	47.7	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

– Data not available.

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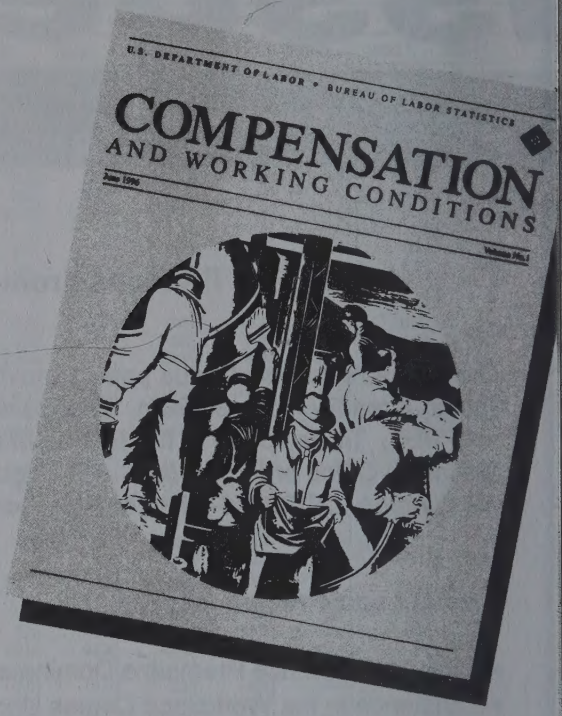

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Nonfinancial corporations			March 11	4th quarter			1–3; 21–24
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